THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR

WITH WHICH ARE CONSOLIDATED

THE HOROLOGICAL REVIEW,

THE JEWELERS' WEEKLY.

THE JEWELERS REVIEW

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11 John St., Corner Broadway, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office.

38th Year. WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906. Vol. LII. No. 22.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JUL 9 1906 PERIODICAL DIV.

Silver Gilt Trophy Recently Awarded by Automobile Club of America.

(*See text on page 38.*)

VON DER LUHE & HANKE, N.Y.

ALVIN SILVER

OUR fourteen salesmen will start on the road this month, to visit the trade with new sample lines of Sterling Silver Hollowware and Flatware, also Deposit goods.

Ask them to show you "The Viking," our latest new pattern of Flatware.

TRADE MARK

ALVIN MFG. CO.,
Silversmiths,
NEW YORK.

Mid-Summer Outing

Members of Philadelphia Jewelers' Club Enjoy Baseball Game and Entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27.—What a good time really is was shown the guests of the Philadelphia Jewelers' Club yesterday when the club gave its annual midsummer outing. More than 500 jewelers frolicked like boys at recess at the grounds of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, at Broad and Huntingdon Sts., in the afternoon, while nines representing the local and New York members of the club played a game of baseball. Then all hands with all the recruits gathered from the trade after the close of the day's business repaired to Tuxedo Hall, 11th and Christian Sts., where they were mightily well entertained with a vaudeville show and several well-fought matches between local fighters.

This year the club has gone back to its original Summer festival in the nature of a baseball game, followed by a stag smoker, and with what success can only well be told by those who enjoyed the club's hospitality. Fully a thousand in the trade are ready to testify that the stag party at the downtown sporting club in the evening was more full of enjoyment than any they have attended for years. With generous hospitality the club provided so well for its guests, both as to attractions for the eye and satisfaction for the "inner man," that good fellowship was promoted and sustained until long after midnight, when the remnants of the crowds which attended the baseball game, and later the vaudeville show at the Tuxedo Club, finally disbanded at the clubhouse, where the festivities were ended.

"Lou" White, Warner Hutchins, "Joe" Cadwallader and William Linker are given credit for the success of the Summer field day. It was they who arranged the details, who captained and managed the baseball teams, and they also who provided the talent, much of it novel and refreshing to even the most jaded and blasé New Yorker. On the baseball grounds the guests were entirely unrestrained and abandoned themselves without thought or care to the full enjoyment of the day. Harry Oliver, wearing a fez of brightest crimson and in knickerbockers, which displayed his athletic avoirdupois to advantage, Fred Barry, W. Hopkins Iszard, Zophia Laird, Emil Bracher, A. J. Le Jambre, Joe Cadwallader and Fred Yockel were here, there and everywhere around the baseball field and at the clubhouse and helped much to keep things going at a lively rate. Some of the old-time good spirits of the club were missing this year, notably "Del" Lee, who has entered another line of business in New York, and "Jake" Henderson, who, although not a member of the club, has always heretofore been one of its guests on such occasions. Mr. Henderson had succumbed to heart disease only the day previous, and his untimely death was regretfully commented upon by all who knew him.

The club's guests gathered early in the afternoon at the baseball grounds, going there in little parties formed downtown and at the club headquarters, 13th and Chestnut Sts. Here they found the members of both teams which were to play practising and "limbering up" for the game. Much good-natured sport was had by the arrivals in guying the amateur ball players and in coaching them. Appreciating a long-winded contest, the game was started without delay, the teams representing the two elements of the club being lined up as follows:

PHILADELPHIA—Laird, c.; Riley, p.; White, 1b.; Cadwallader, 2b.; Provan, ss.; Cregan, 3b.; Coates, rf.; Penfold, lf.; Robertson, cf.

NEW YORK—Kirtland, c.; Busch, 2b.; Boyce, ss.; Evans, p.; Collard, 1b.; Spies 3b.; Oliver, lf.; Barry, cf.; Nellis, rf.

With this line-up the two teams struggled to see who could make the most runs and, while the competition was keen, nothing but the best of feeling prevailed and the umpire, William H. Armstrong, of the "Earle and The Girl Company," and an old-time favorite of the club members, had an easy time of it. Only once was his decision questioned, and this was when Harry Oliver was presented with a base on balls. But it was generally appreciated by the spectators that, unless this decision was made, Mr. Oliver might even yet be waiting to get his eye on the ball. However, when he did reach first, he lost no time in stealing second, and was brought home by a long drive by a team mate.

Between innings there was much resorting to a cool and refreshing spot under the bleachers, where William, the club steward, presided, surrounded by sundry kegs, with big pieces of ice upon them. William had a helper and between them there was no thirst which they could not overcome. The captains of both teams were required to go to the retreat from time to time to call up the next batsman. But there were no disappointments nor long delays until finally six innings had been concluded and Mr. Eckfeldt announced that the score was 13 to 4 in favor of the Philadelphia members. The "Phillies" started out with a rush, making five runs in the first inning. Those who crossed the plate were Laird, White, Cadwallader, Provan and Cregar. In the next two innings the Philadelphia members drew blanks. In the fourth Penfold managed to get home with a long drive. In the fifth all except Riley and White crossed the plate. For the New Yorkers only Kirkland, Collard, Spies and Nellis got in home.

Harry Oliver, despite his venerable appearance, got around in a lively manner, sliding to bases, hitting the ball here and there and fielding with consummate grace and skill. With a red fez and false red whiskers he confronted the pitcher every time he came to bat, and with this outfit managed to get to first every once in a while with bases on balls.

After the game was ended in the sixth inning many of the spectators and nearly all the players went to the clubhouse, where they remained until it was time to go to the vaudeville show, which began shortly after 8 P. M. Those who went to their homes gathered at the Tuxedo Club in the evening. Here there was given an excellent entertainment, varied so as to please all tastes. There were boxing bouts and a free-for-all fight between a half-dozen colored men, who were rewarded by having coins thrown at them and for which they fought together fiercely. A moving picture apparatus, showing especially how a beautiful woman combs her hair, the singing of ballads, especially by Signor Gianrini and William H. Armstrong, and various juggling and sleight-of-hand acts made up the entertainment. Throughout the show, which lasted until after midnight, a band played lively airs.

One room was reserved for refreshments, and here again the club's stewards were kept busy. Not only liquid refreshments were to be had, but tasty sandwiches to stay appetites. It is estimated that fully 1,000 people were crowded into the hall, and by all the evening's entertainment was voted to have been a great success.

More Corporation Reports Filed by Massachusetts Manufacturing Jewelry Concerns.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—The Cohannet Silver Co., Taunton, through Treasurer John J. Nicholas, has filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth the following annual corporation report: Real estate, $2,200; cash and debts receivable, $4,859; manufactures, $27,526; merchandise, $2,000; capital stock, $10,000; accounts payable, $1,180; floating debt, $5,955; profit and loss, $312.

The Horton-Angell Co., Attleboro, through its treasurer, has filed the following annual corporation report: Real estate, $31,-259; machinery, $16,657; cash and debts receivable, $146,234; manufactures, $40,717; merchandise, $34,613; capital stock, $160,-000; accounts payable, $28,295; surplus, $68,358; profit and loss, $2,827.

The L. A. Littlefield Silver Co., New Bedford, Mass., through Treasurer L. A. Littlefield, has filed with the Massachusetts authorities the annual corporation report: Machinery, $10,088; cash and debts receivable, $2,627; merchandise, $5,630; capital stock, $10,000; accounts payable, $2,329; floating debt, $4,300; profit and loss, $716.

The W. D. Wilmarth Co., Attleboro, through Treasurer Henry P. Wilmarth, has filed the following annual corporation report: Machinery, $3,500; cash and debts receivable, $7,062; manufactures, $12,954; capital stock, $14,000; accounts payable, $3,076; profit and loss, $6,440.

Recent Reappraisements of Jewelry and Kindred Lines.

Reappraisements of imitation pearl and coral beads were announced last week by the Board of United States General Appraisers, New York, as follows:

Imitation pearl beads from E. Heusch & Co., Paris, exported May 16, 1906, entered at New York (File No. 40101); findings of Lunt, G. A.: Perles, qual. 4, blanc and creme, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 10½, entered at 9 francs per masse; do., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, entered at 10 francs per masse. Discount, 30 per cent. Advanced by making discount 10 per cent. and 2 per cent.

Coral beads from Guiseppe D'Elia, Naples, exported April 27, 1906, entered at New York (File No. 40037); findings of Lunt, G. A.: Collars coral Japonnaise, entered at 26, advanced to 31 francs per 100 strings; collars, coral beads, Japonnais, entered at 2.75, advanced to 3.50 francs per string; do., entered at 4.25, advanced to 5.50 francs per string; do., entered at 17, advanced to 25 francs per string; Collars, coral ronds, rouges, 1470, 1700, entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.75 francs per string. And similar goods.

A. E. Springborg, Redlands, Cal., has renovated and enlarged his store.

Trade-Mark Registered. Trade-Mark Registered.

THE NATIONAL STAMPING LAW

was signed by the President of the United States on June 15th, 1906.

This law does not go into effect for one year; this time is allowed so that manufacturers and dealers may readjust the quality of their goods, so that they will be up to the quality they are stamped.

There will be no readjustment in our factory, for one of our principles in business is to make goods of unquestioned quality.

As a guarantee that the quality is just as it is stamped, we place upon every article we make this registered trade-mark—

Trade-Mark Registered.

Why not begin this Fall to buy Rings, Lockets, Link and Bar Buttons, Vest Buttons and Shirt Studs bearing this mark?

Larter & Sons

21 & 23 Maiden Lane

New York

Trade-Mark Registered. Trade-Mark Registered.

Pittsburg Jewelers Making Preparation for Organization of Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers' Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—A number of prominent Pittsburg jewelers last night held a meeting at the Hotel Henry to complete arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the meeting called for July 10, at the same hotel, when the Retail Jewelers' Association of Pennsylvania will be formally organized. The meeting last night comprised the members of the Pittsburg division.

J. P. Steinmann was appointed chairman of the reception committee, and the remainder of the committee will be announced in a few days by him. A press committee consisting of G. A. Spies, Robert Gestrich and A. C. Graul was also appointed. The committee on meetings and speakers secured the services of Congressman James Francis Burke and James W. Wardrop, secretary and general manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Pittsburg, two of the city's most gifted orators, to address the convention, which is only expected to be in session one day. Another meeting of the Pittsburg division has been called for next Thursday night at the same hotel.

The Pittsburg jewelers are taking a great interest in the affair, fully 20 houses being represented at last night's gathering. William Hiner, of Philadelphia, a former president of the defunct retail jewelers' association of this state, has written to temporary Secretary C. S. Wiley, of the new organization, that he will be in Pittsburg to attend the convention. Arrangements are being perfected for the entertainment of about 125 guests. Mr. Wiley is receiving many encouraging replies to his circular sent out last week, from all parts of the state.

All retail jewelers in Pittsburg and vicinity are requested to attend next Thursday night's gathering.

Silver Gilt Trophy for Automobile Race.

ONE of the pleasing trophies of the present automobile season was a sterling silver bowl, illustrated on the front cover, which was awarded to the winner of the two-gallon efficiency contest conducted under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. The prize was awarded to a 12-horse-power Franklin Runabout, which traveled a distance of 87 miles. There were 65 starters.

Around the rim of the bowl are six classical heads, suspended between which are festoons of grapes and grape leaves. Pierced and beaded work ornament the rim and base. The outlines of the bowl and the ornamentation are simple and graceful, while the workmanship shows a rare degree of care and skill. The entire bowl is heavily and handsomely gilded.

The bowl and foot have a height of 12¾ inches, and the width across the top is 15½ inches. In all, 146½ ounces of sterling silver were used in making the cup, which has a capacity of 18 quarts.

This trophy was designed and manufactured by Theodore B. Starr, New York.

The stock of S. A. Watson, Chester, Vt., was damaged slightly by smoke and water during a recent fire at that place.

N. E. A. O. Elects Several Committees for the Advancement of That Association.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—The following committees were appointed at the meeting of the New England Association of Opticians, held here Tuesday of last week:

Lecture Committee—W. W. Slade, chairman, E. M. Parks, G. H. Newell, E. A. Flye, W. P. Bullard.

Code of Ethics Committee—W. L. Thomas, chairman; H. C. Doane, H. L. Klein, C. S. Hart, W. D. Ward.

Vigilance Committee—R. Wight, chairman; H. G. Wright, W. L. Bemis, E. G. Worthley, W. H. Wyman.

Examining Committee—F. P. Simmons, chairman; H. C. Doane, H. L. Klein.

Legislation Committee—B. S. Palmer, chairman; A. G. Barber, W. W. Slade, S. C. Hewitt, F. P. Simmons.

The duties of the Legislative Committee will be to follow up any bills which may be presented to this legislature, and watch the proceedings of other societies which are seeking legislation.

The Code of Ethics Committee will draft a code for the governing of the opticians.

The Vigilance Committee will carry out the thought of the president as outlined at the convention last May. The ultimate aim is to raise the standing of the opticians.

The Lecture Committee has been appointed to outline a plan of lectures for the coming year. It is desired they secure sufficient members from the association to lecture on the subjects most interesting to opticians—refraction, physiology, and anatomy. It is the intention to follow the lecture by a "quiz," to assist the members to fix the thoughts of the lectures more firmly in mind.

It has been also recommended that the association change the "ladies' night" from April to January.

Suspect Held in New York on Charge of Virginia Jeweler Escapes Before He Is Extradited.

Wheaton B. Despard, alias Dan Stevens, who was arrested in New York about the middle of June on a charge of grand larceny made by John F. Kohler, retail jeweler, Richmond, Va., has forfeited the $1,000 bail bond which he gave to the police authorities, and skipped. Despatches from Richmond say that Charles Kohler, son of the jeweler, and Detective Wren have called on the governor of Virginia to consult him in relation to the escape. The Virginia authorities expected to extradite Despard, and detectives with the necessary paper came to New York for that purpose only to find that the man had slipped through the hands of the police of the metropolis.

The remarks made by the Richmond officers indicated that they were anything but pleased with the course pursued by the authorities in New York. The Richmond officers were of the opinion that as requisition papers had been made out immediately, and as they had come on promptly to get the prisoner, it would have been courtesy for the police in New York to have kept the man in custody a few days, or at least to have required a higher bond than $1,000.

It is said that the governor of Virginia will communicate with Governor Higgins on the subject. Despard, according to the charge that had been made, entered Mr. Kohler's store with an accomplice and while examining a tray of diamond rings abstracted two, substituting cheap imitations.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Work Forged Order Swindle in New York Jewelry Trade.

An attempt to swindle Charles A. Keene, 180 Broadway, was made last Wednesday. A small boy entered the store and handed to W. P. Talbot, the manager, a letter written on a plain sheet of letter paper as follows:

NEW YORK, June 27, 1906.

Mr. Keene, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Will you please be so kind as to give bearer of this note a 14-karat Tiffany with one-carat diamond, and oblige

C. P. GOLDSMITH & Co.,
33-43 Gold St.

Mr. Talbot was quite certain that the order was a forgery. One reason was that an order from that company would scarcely be written on a sheet of paper of the kind used. However, he called up the company's office and was informed that no order had been sent. Then he gave a "dummy" package to the boy and followed the lad. The boy went to the corner of Cortlandt St. and Broadway, where he stood waiting for a few minutes, and then returned to the store. Mr. Talbot, meantime, had met Detective-Sergeant Nugent, and the two went back to the store and questioned the boy. The lad said that he worked for a financial paper, and had been stopped on the street by a young man who asked him to get a package at the jewelry store and carry it to the corner, promising to pay 10 cents for the service. The boy's story was apparently true.

A similar effort was made several weeks ago to obtain a pair of field glasses from the Julius King Optical Co., on a printed letter head of the company whose name he used. The swindler was foiled in that case also. A year or two ago several firms were made victims of forged orders of this kind, since which time the rule has been in the Maiden Lane district not to give merchandise to unknown boys unless the order is confirmed in some way.

Recent Decisions by General Appraisers as to Metal Ornaments and Similar Articles.

Decisions in cases involving customs duties on metal and millinery ornaments and beaded articles were announced last week by the Board of United States General Appraisers, New York, as follows:

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS — IMITATION CAMEOS.—Protest of Bamberger-Stern Co. against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at New York. The protest related to millinery ornaments and imitation cameos. As claimed by the importers, the former were held dutiable as manufactures of the component of chief value, and the latter as imitation precious stones under Par. 435, Tariff Act of 1897. Note G. A. 6130 (T. D. 26653).

BEADED ARTICLES—ORNAMENTS—BEADS—CHATELAINE CHAINS.—Protests of Deitsch Bros. against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at New York. The Board held certain beaded leather articles, ornaments, beads and chains for chatelaine bags to be dutiable as manufactures of the component of chief value, as claimed by the importers. G. A. 6130 (T. D. 26653), G. A. 6322 (T. D. 27239), G. A. 6374 (T. D. 27382), Steinhardt *v.* United States (113 Fed. Rep., 996), and Tiffany *v.* United States (131 Fed. Rep., 398; T. D. 25316) followed.

METAL ORNAMENTS.—Protests of Glaenzer Frères & Rheinboldt *et al.* against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at New York. G. A. 6374 (T. D. 27382) followed.

Complainant Again Fails to Start Test Case Under New York Gold Law.

On a summons issued from the Essex Market Court, J. Finkel, of Locketz & Finkel, jewelry manufacturers at 218 E. Houston St., New York, was in that court Tuesday of last week to answer to the charge of violating section 304-J of the Penal Code, the new Gold Law of the State of New York, the complainant being Maurice Blumen and J. Jacoves of the Brooklyn Watch Chain Co., 275 Bowery. This was the second case brought by the same complainants. The charge which the complainants tried for the second time to press against the defendants was that the latter had sold gold chain slides with the mark of 14 karats, when the gold really assayed below 13 karats. Magistrate Breen was sitting in court when the case was called. Louis Karasik appeared as counsel for the complainants and Sol. L. Youngentob represented the defendants.

As soon as Mr. Karasik had stated the nature of the complaint, Mr. Youngentob interposed two objections. He said that in the first place the case was *res adjudicata*, having been before Magistrate Finn early in June. At that time an hour or more was consumed in taking testimony, and at an adjourned hearing the magistrate dismissed the case. Magistrate Breen intimated that as there was no complaint in the former case another prosecution was not barred.

Mr. Youngentob also objected on the ground that substantially the same issues are involved in a civil suit now pending in the Municipal Court, Seventh District of Brooklyn. In that case his clients have sued the Brooklyn Watch Chain Co. for $45, the purchase price of the slides. The defense to the suit is that the slides did not conform to the guarantee.

Magistrate Breen, after listening for a few minutes to the arguments of the lawyers, concluded not to hear the case, as it had already been before Magistrate Finn. The complainants were advised to go before the latter magistrate and ask for a re-opening of the case if they so desired. Mr. Karasik said that he would do so.

Pearl Watson, Abingdon, Ill., and Miss Anna Arnold were recently united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Church, Belle Plaine, Ia. The groom was a clerk in Mr. Church's jewelry store until a few months ago when he moved to Abingdon, buying a stock of jewelry there, and engaging in business on his own account. The bride also has a knowledge of the jewelry business, having been Mr. Church's clerk and assistant during Mr. Watson's absence in Abingdon.

HAYDEN W. WHEELER & CO.

Trade-Mark Registered.

AMSTERDAM
2 TULP STRAAT

MOUNTED DIAMONDS

We are making up many new pieces in mounted diamonds for our Fall stock and will show new ideas and a larger and finer stock than ever.

Besides mounted diamonds, we have a large stock of loose diamonds, colored stones and pearls.

NECKLACES, BRACELETS AND LA VALLIERES ARE AMONG THE PREVAILING FADS AT PRESENT.

Trade-Mark Registered.

LONDON
50 HOLBORN VIADUCT

2 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
7365 CORTLANDT

ORDER

DIAMONDS

ON MEMORANDUM FROM

ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.

170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Corner Maiden Lane.

London.
6 Holborn Viaduct.

Chicago,
103 State Street.

Oppenheimer Bros. & Veith,

Cutters of Diamonds,

65 NASSAU ST. (PRESCOTT BUILDING), NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM,
2 Tulp Straat.

LONDON,
40 Holborn Viaduct.

CUTTING WORKS,
Cor. Union & Nevins Sts., Brooklyn.

HENRY E. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

51 Holborn Viaduct, London.
50 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris.
7 Place Loos, Antwerp.

Tel. 621 Cortlandt.

3 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

MEMORANDUM ORDERS SOLICITED.

Debate on Watch Industry Renewed in Congress.

Representative Rainey Renews His Attack on Certain Watch Movement and Watch Case Companies and Their Methods, and Is Answered by Representative Boutell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The long expected renewal of the debate between Representatives Rainey and Boutell, both of Illinois, over the situation in the American watch trade, which was begun some time ago in the speech by the former before the House of Representatives, has taken place, Mr. Rainey having renewed his attack Monday night upon those manufacturers of watch movements and cases, who, he claimed, are in a trust.

In a previous speech Mr. Rainey had bitterly attacked the so-called "big four" of the trade, alleging that the products of the companies were sold cheaper abroad than in the United States, and citing as the proof of most of his statemens the advertisements and affidavits of a New York dealer, who has claimed for some time that he can sell watches far below the American market price, because he bought his watches abroad and reimported them into this country. At that time Mr. Boutell answered Mr. Rainey, introducing letters and statements tending to prove there was no watch "trust" or legal combination in the watch trade, and second, by attacking directly the truth of the statements of Mr. Rainey and the watch dealer, regarding specific instances in which it was claimed the watches had been purchased abroad and sold here under the market price.

When the amendment to the customs administrative act was before the House as a committee of the whole, Monday night, Mr. Rainey again returned to the subject and delivered a long speech, which, in extended form, has just appeared in the *Congressional Record*. In the course of this he not only went over the ground, introducing more evidence in support of his contention that watches were sold abroad cheaper than in this country, but declared that the Treasury Department had helped the manufacturers in the alleged combination by aiding them in preventing the reimportation of such watches. He attacked Secretary Shaw, charging that he had issued orders to the collectors at all ports not to furnish him (Rainey) with any information in regard to the subject; attacked the rules of railroads requiring employes to carry watches up to a certain standard, as an abuse of authority done for the purpose of increasing the business in the products of the "big four;" attacked the officers and management of the watch and watch case companies generally and specifically for the agreements among themselves and between them and their customers under which their product was marketed, claimed that the documentary evidence, letters and other statements which he introduced and with which he supplemented his speech were sufficient to prove a violation of the anti-trust law, and threatened that the whole matter would be laid before the Department of Justice with a request for a special prosecution of the accused.

Mr. Rainey began by referring to a statement in his previous speech to the effect that about 2,400 American watches were held up at the custom house in New York on the claim that they had been improved in condition while abroad, a cheap Swiss dial having been added. He had said that these watches had been bought from foreign dealers in various parts of the world at a fraction of the price at which they were selling in this country. After correcting the statement that he formerly made, that the entire stock of the New York dealer who had imported these watches, had been purchased abroad, he claimed that the statement had been made inadvertently, admitting the proof of the statement by Mr. Boutell that this same dealer had collected rebates on certain watches purchased in this country.

He then took up the statement formerly made by Mr. Boutell, that watch manufacturers were endeavoring to build up a foreign trade and had succeeded in the export business by using a class of very low grade watches for which there was no market in this country, and that these watches were gilt-plate watches and could be sold as cheap in this country as abroad. This Mr. Rainey claimed was false, as the gilt-plate watches were as good or better than the nickel and were wanted abroad for that reason; also that instead of doing an export business in cheap watches, the companies exported their highest grade movements, and this he insisted on despite the statements made on the authority of the companies' books, that but a very small number of high-grade named watches had ever been shipped abroad. In support of his contention Mr. Rainey read from an advertisement in a foreign paper, stating that a complete stock of Keystone-Elgin watches, in every grade from the highest to the lowest, was carried in the London office of the company at all times, and referred to other advertisements in the British jewelry trade papers in which the high-grade movements of the American companies were advertised by name. After referring to a letter of a Pittsburg jobber to the effect that the manufacture of gilt seven-jeweled movements for the American market was never abandoned, and that there was no superiority in the nickel movements, he referred to the export price list of one of the companies which he claimed showed 14 photographs of movements, every movement advertised, except one grade, being nickel.

On the subject of aid being given by the Treasury Department in preventing the reimportation of American movements, Mr. Rainey said that a statement was made in his presence in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that the Waltham Watch Co. had filed a protest against the admission of a large consignment of American movements shipped through New York. He wrote the collector of that port for copies of the protest and the affidavits, offering to pay the usual fees if required. To his letter, he claimed, the collector answered that he had asked instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury; after waiting some time the collector wrote again that he was unable to give the information, because the department did not feel that it could properly authorize him to do so.

However, Rainey had also written to collectors of about 20 ports, and from one of them (at Los Angeles) he received a copy of a letter sent by Robbins & Appleton to the Secretary of the Treasury stating that American watches were being imported bearing foreign dials, and that the attention of the customs officers be called to the fact and that they be notified to hold the consignment of Waltham watches until an opportunity be given to show whether such watch movements went abroad without dials and had work done upon them in foreign countries. The speaker insinuated that the Swiss dials were put upon the watches abroad by the American companies for the purpose of preventing reimportation, and characterized this as a subterfuge to which one of the great departments of the government was being made a party in order that Americans might not get any advantage of the low prices at which these products were sold out of the United States.

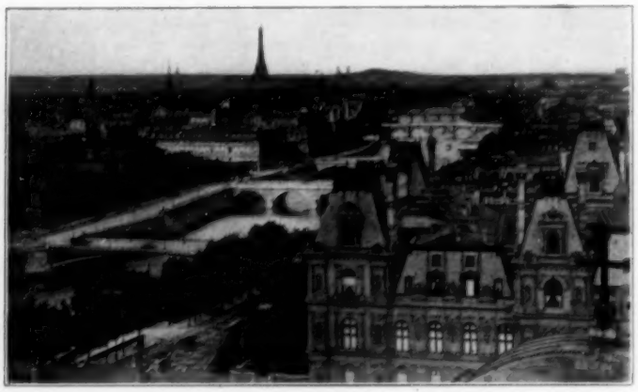
The citations and memoranda introduced by Mr. Rainey both in the course of his speech and in the extended remarks as reported in the *Congressional Record* are most numerous, the entire argument taking up nearly 30 pages of the *Record*. The subject of the "trust" in the watch trade, which he touched on to some extent in the course of his speech was amplified by the introduction in the *Record* of copies of letters from about 75 wholesale and retail dealers from whom he had asked information on the subject, the purport of most of these letters being that the "big four," so-called, consists of the Elgin and the Waltham watch companies, the Keystone and the Crescent watch case companies, and that allied with the interests of the latter two were certain other watch and case companies, such as the Philadelphia Watch Case Co., Bates & Bacon, the New York Standard Watch Co., E. Howard Watch Co., etc. Some of the letters were from jobbers who had been cut off the list of those handling the "big four" products, some from retail jewelers, who claimed that they had been discriminated against one way or another, and some from concerns who practically refused to give any information on the subject whatsoever; but all bore more or less on the subject of the existence of a combination of interests within the trade.

Other evidence as to the existence of a so-called "trust" was offered by Mr. Rainey, and published with his speech, including copies of correspondence between W. J. Johnston (of Pittsburg) and various watch and watch case companies and their representatives; a letter from a jobber to President Roosevelt; a copy of a petition signed by retail jewelers asking the Department of Labor to investigate the condition in the watch industry and the correspondence in regard to the same; and an account of the suit brought in New York courts against certain watch and

Mr. ABE A. HELLER

is now in charge of our European offices, with headquarters at

39 Rue de Chateaudun, PARIS.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PARIS.

Many years of studying the Jewelry trade here have given our Mr. Abe A. Heller an intimate knowledge of the wants of the American Manufacturer, which will be of great advantage in selecting the right goods for the American Market.

L. Heller & Son

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DIAMOND JEWELRY

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OUR **40th YEAR** IN BUSINESS **1866-1906**

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ORDERS SOLICITED FROM RESPONSIBLE JEWELERS. GOODS SENT ON SELECTION.

All our goods are either direct importations, our own manufacture or bought for cash, enabling us to offer special inducements in prices and terms.

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51 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone, 2817-John.

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watch case manufacturers by a New York jobber. In addition Mr. Rainey cited the fact that the price lists of certain independent companies had been dropped by Seniors' list, which had for many years supplied retail jewelers with prices of watches and movements, and that none now appear in the same, but the prices of the products of the companies which he alleged formed the trust.

Mr. Rainey also went into detail as to the officers and the management of the various companies. He said that Mr. Zurbrugg, the president of the Philadelphia Watch Case Co., is also the president of the Keystone Watch Case Co. and the E. Howard Watch Co., and vice-president of the Crescent Watch Case Co., as well as a stockholder in the Elgin National Watch Co.; that Mr. Fogg is the secretary and treasurer of the companies of which Mr. Zurbrugg is an officer; that the Keystone Watch Case Co. owns the stock of the E. Howard Watch Co., and that the officers and directors of the two are the same; that the Keystone and Elgin companies have an exporting agreement, and that the Keystone company controls the stock of the Crescent concern, etc., all of which showed an identity of interests which he designated as a "trust."

Mr. Rainey claimed to be in a position to prove that the companies worked together, requiring foreign dealers to agree not to permit the reimportation of American watches, or sell them for any such purpose, and in this connection extended his remarks to include letters from various English dealers, which tended to confirm the statement. On the subject of watch inspection, he said:

"My colleague has inserted in the *Record* the protest of the labor union composed of employes in the Elgin company's works. I have nothing to say in reply to this, except that, in my opinion, it would be better for the railroad employes of the country to raise a fund and pension every "watch trust" employe, paying them as much for doing nothing as they now receive, than submit longer to the outrageous system of watch inspection * * * Any railroad employe knows what the term "watch inspection" means. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on this point. I might, however, call attention to the infamous scheme a short time ago to compel the purchase of 5,000 watches by the employes of the Erie system, which scheme failed on account of the violent protest of the several brotherhoods of railroad employes.

"In most cases where watch inspection is ordered there is some graft in it somewhere. The watch inspector is always on hand when the order for inspection is made, and dictates the conditions of the order. If this order is made, no matter how good a watch may run, it is sure to be condemned if it does not comply with the order. Train men are familiar with the scheme by which a low-grade watch is purchased, and by changing the bridges or the dials the marking of the watch is also changed, so that it reads, "Locomotive firemen's standard," "Locomotive engineers' standard," "Locomotive trainmen's standard," or something of that kind; and the price of this watch, which has been improved in no way, except by the addition of the above name or a similar name, is increased from $10 to $15, and the train man is compelled to submit and purchase one of the low-grade watches so fictitiously increased in value or lose his job. In this connection I expect to put in the *Record*, as an appendix to my speech, a certain letter written to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and a letter from P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and certain other data upon this subject."

Representative Boutell answered Mr. Rainey June 26. He did not go into the detail that had characterized the attack of his antagonist, nor will the extension of his remarks be anything like as long. His treatment of the subject was in a lighter vein, though his telling points lost none of their effectiveness thereby.

Mr. Boutell compared the discussion about the watch tariff and the watch companies to a comedy to which he proposed to give the name of "Government by Advertisement," referring to the New York dealers' advertisements and to the use of them made by Mr. Rainey. Mr. Boutell then cited various other advertisements and humorously characterized them and applied them very wittily to the situation, keeping his audience well amused for half an hour.

The speaker took up a statement made by Mr. Rainey in regard to the picture of the New York dealer's store displayed in the House by Mr. Rainey during the progress of his speech. Having been asked on that occasion as to the origin of the picture, Mr. Rainey stated that the picture was a photograph made for himself and at his expense during February, 1906. Mr. Boutell then produced copies of the *Free Trade Broadside* for January, 1906, on the front page of which appeared the identical photograph. This produced quite a sensation, especially as Mr. Rainey vouchsafed no explanation.

Turning his attention to the New York dealer, Mr. Boutell read two letters written by him in September and November, 1906, to a Texas jobber, asking him to sell Waltham and Elgin movements of various grades in large quantities, and referring to them as "rare goods." Mr. Boutell commented on this letter as indicating the sham nature of this dealer's claim that he was buying all his Waltham and Elgin watches abroad.

Mr. Boutell produced an advertisement which appeared in the New York *Evening Telegram* in March, 1900, which read:

A WALTHAM WATCH CHEAP.—A man on the inside will give confidential wholesale prices. Box 184, Waltham, Mass.

Supposing that this advertisement emanated from some disloyal employe, the company caused a letter to be written in reply to this advertisement, which letter was answered under the letter-head of the New York dealer and signed with the latter's name.

Referring to the watch interests in Massachusetts, he said:

The Waltham Watch Co. has had 50 years of honorable struggle, sometimes facing failure and bankruptcy, which has resulted in final and triumphant success. The Elgin Co. branched off from the Waltham Co. in 1884. In 1864 the tariff on watches had been placed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, where it so remained even under the Wilson-Gorman act, down to the Dingley act of 1897, when, in addition to the ad valorem duty, certain specific duties were placed upon watches. Under this invigorating tariff the watch industries flourished in this country, so that there are now in the country 12 manufacturers of watch movements and 18 manufacturers of watch cases, or 30 altogether. Their total output is about 3,300,000 watches. According to statistics we have been able to export 300,000 watches, or about nine per cent. of the total product. As against these 75,000 Swiss watches are annually brought into this country. So that in point of the workers and mechanics in the watch factories, there should not only not be any reduction in the duty at this time, but it should be slightly increased, to prevent successful competition of the cheaper made Swiss watches.

I do not represent anybody in this business except the truth, as I can get it, and so far as I can learn there is no better or cleaner industry in this country than the watch industry of to-day—no industry in which there is more perfect rivalry than among these 30 institutions engaged in turning out 3,300,000 timepieces. I do not believe there is another example in the United States where there are great industries engaged in active, healthy rivalry such as in the watch industry.

Replying to the charge of Mr. Rainey that he had received about 100 letters saying that there was a watch "trust," Mr. Boutell said:

I have copies of some letters sent him in reply to his circular letter, and I will insert them in the *Record*, as I don't suppose he will. I here say positively there is no trust, no combination, or anything of that sort in reference to trade, and if there were, they would know it, and the jobbers from whom these came are the men to be affected by any conspiracy.

Referring to Mr. Rainey's statement about John C. Dueber as the first victim of the alleged watch combination, Mr. Boutell showed that the incident referred to took place in 1887; that thereafter Mr. Dueber sued several of the other watch companies in the New York Supreme Court for heavy damages, but failed to win his suit, the jury having disagreed; that he also brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, and that twice demurrers to the suit were sustained, and that finally he discontinued the actions.

Mr. Boutell also produced the minutes of the early meetings of the old association of American watch case manufacturers, organized in 1884, and showed from them that Mr. Dueber was one of the most prominent of the early members, a director and vice-president of that association, and that he was expelled from the association in 1887 upon a charge of breaking the association rules.

Mr. Boutell then closed with an eloquent tribute to the beauties of the Green Valley of Illinois, in which is situated Carrollton, the town of Mr. Rainey's residence, and satirized Mr. Rainey as being the only man from that section who was chronically unhappy and fault-finding, and the only man from Illinois who was not proud of the Elgin National Watch Co.

The Michigan Cut Glass Co., Lansing, Mich., was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $6,000. The present concern is the outgrowth of the business formerly started by Mauer Bros., former employes of the American Cut Glass Co. The incorporators of the new concern are John J. Matthias, Joseph and Martin Mauer, Thomas Kinney, William E. Hobley, August I. Sepaneck, T. R. Lyon and Herbert J. Flint. The officers are: President, T. Rogers Lyon; vice-president, Thomas Kinney; secretary and treasurer, Herbert J. Flint; general manager, John J. Mauer. The officers with Matthias Mauer constitute the board of directors.

Chester Billings & Son

1840 Successors to Randel, Baremore & Billings 1906

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Other Precious Stones, and
Pearls, Diamond Jewelry

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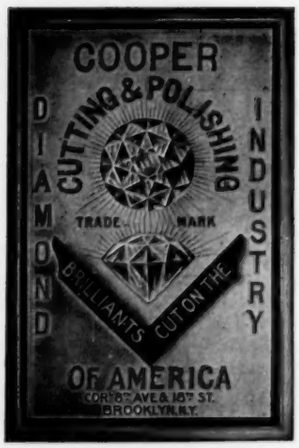

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EDUARD VAN DAM

Fine Fresh Water Pearls Recently Found in Streams of the United States.

Since the warm weather the waters in the western rivers are receding and the papers that come from the western cities and villages contain numerous paragraphs in relation to the finding of pearls of greater or less beauty and value. The pearl merchants in New York say that nearly all of the reports are exaggerated. A pearl which is hailed at its discovery as a prize that will surely bring hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars is sometimes sold for $50 and the finder is glad to get the money. But not all of the discoveries are of this character; some really valuable pearls are being found this season as in past years, and several of this class have been received in New York in the last week.

I. E. Anthony, of Comanche, Ia., came to New York about the middle of last week to exhibit a 91-grain pearl of pear shape and pink color, which he offered for $5,000. Mr. O'Harra, of Memphis, Tenn., who was the first man to exploit the Arkansas pearl fisheries, was among the western men visiting the trade in the last week.

Among the reports which interest the trade was one from Red Wing, Minn., saying that William Bates, a clam fisherman, had found in the Wisconsin channel a pearl weighing 85 grains, absolutely round and perfect in structure and texture. Western papers said that the gem has a beautiful luster and when shaded from the light is almost transparent. The value of the pearl is placed by men along the river who have seen it anywhere from $5,000 to $100,000. One of the best authorities in New York remarked that the value will depend largely on the amount of rivalry between wealthy gem collectors. According to the story, as published, Bates and his wife had been fishing, and at the close of the day he was tired and ready to go home when his wife induced him to make one more drag. In one of the mussels which he then brought to the surface she found the pearl which they believe will make them wealthy.

At Vincennes, Ind., Mr. Fabion is said to have found a pearl weighing 102 grains, next to the largest ever found in the Wabash at that point. It brought $1,500.

At Prairie du Chien, Wis., James Mullady is reported to have found a 12⅝-grain pearl, which he sold to John Peacock for $50 a grain. This gem is said to be the size of a pea, perfectly round and with a pretty pink tinge. A report from that city says that the New York buyers who are there declare this to be as fine a pearl of its size as has ever been found in American waters.

Arthur M. Shaw, Haverhill, Mass., was arrested about a week ago on a charge of peddling without a license. Shaw together with three or four other agents had been visiting places in the vicinity of Manchester, N. H., with cheap jewelry. A dozen cards, on which were stick pins, clasp pins, etc., were left with different persons. When the person with whom they were left sold a lot at 10 cents a card, he or she was given the choice of a ring. Complaint was made to the police one day by the mother of a girl with whom some of the bogus jewelry had been left.

Morris and Joseph Klein Withdraw Their Pleas of Guilty to Grand Larceny Charge and Are Held in Heavy Bail.

Another turn was taken last Wednesday in the case of Joseph and Morris Klein, of Klein Bros. & Co., the bankrupt manufacturing corporation, at 51 Maiden Lane, New York, who have been accused of grand larceny in eight indictments. The defendants appeared before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions, and withdrew their former pleas of guilty, at the same time demanding a jury trial. Their bail was then increased to $15,000 for Joseph Klein and $10,000 for Morris Klein, the old bonds having been for $5,000 and $3,000, respectively. Being unable to furnish bonds in the increased amount the defendants were committed to the Tombs.

When the defendants were arraigned it was expected that sentence would be imposed on their plea of guilty of larceny in the second degree in converting diamonds sold to them on memorandum by H. A. Groen & Bro. On the case being called Morris Klein asked leave to address the court. He said that when he and his brother submitted the plea of guilty to the indictment they did so under the impression that sentence would be suspended. Since then they have been informed that they were mistaken in supposing that sentence would be suspended. He said that they were really innocent of the charge made against them in the indictment of which they pleaded guilty, and he demanded a jury trial.

Judge Rosalsky said that he had no knowledge of anything which would lead the defendants to suppose that sentence would be suspended. Certainly no person had any authority to make any promise in behalf of the court, and the question of sentence was purely for the court to decide. The judge said that the court had looked into the subject and believed that, under the plea of guilty, there was nothing to do but to pass a sentence for a number of years' imprisonment. However, the criminal code provides that if, after a plea of guilty, the defendants in open court desire to withdraw such plea and claim to be innocent then it is in the discretion of the court to allow the withdrawal of such plea.

In practice, said the judge, it is almost a matter of right to give a jury trial if the defendants desire it. Under such circumstances the judge said that if the brothers insisted on withdrawing their plea and were afterward convicted on any of the indictments it might have a serious effect on them.

Abraham Levy, attorney for H. A. Groen & Bro., and also for Eduard Van Dam, who made similar charges against the Kleins, based on memorandum transactions, objected to the court allowing the Kleins to withdraw the plea of guilty. And Judge Rosalsky asked Mr. Gleason, of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the Jewelers Board of Trade, what was his attitude in the matter.

Mr. Gleason said that if the court was disposed to allow the Kleins to withdraw their plea he had no suggestions to make. He said that the memorandum indictments had not been obtained by his clients, and that from the first it had been his desire to have the Kleins tried upon one of the indictments based on the charges preferred by his clients. In these indictments, he said, the defendants are accused of obtaining merchandise under false pretenses by means of a written statement. The attorney said that in his judgment a trial, a verdict and a sentence based on one or more of these indictments would be of greater benefit to the trade than the sentence under a plea of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree.

Mr. Gleason said that his clients desired to get the ruling of the court on the question of the criminal responsibility of persons obtaining merchandise on fraudulent representation in writing as to their financial condition. The indictments include charges of this character made by C. F. Wood & Co. and D. C. Townsend & Co., said the attorney, and it had been his desire, from the inception of the proceedings, to have the Kleins tried on one of these two indictments.

Assistant District Attorneys Nott, Hart and Corrigan were present. There was some discussion as to where the Kleins got the impression that sentence would be suspended, and the judge showed some annoyance because such an idea had been conveyed. Mr. Nott denied that any promise had been made in behalf of the District Attorney's office. Mr. Corrigan, who was present at the time the plea was made, said that, as he told the court at the time, he had no suggestion to make in relation to the sentence.

Judge Rosalsky announced that in view of the misunderstanding of the situation on the part of the defendants and their present assertion of innocence, he would allow them to withdraw the plea.

Mr. Nott then said that as there would be some delay, as a result of the change in the situation, the bail of the defendants should be increased, and he suggested $15,000 for each. This was vigorously opposed by the defendants' counsel, Louis Vorhaus, and finally the amount was fixed at $25,000 for the two defendants. It is supposed that the Kleins will now be tried on one of the indictments in October.

Counsel for the Jewelers Board of Trade apparently derive much satisfaction from the result of the hearing. It has been almost an unwritten law that where a plea of guilty to one indictment is accepted the defendants are not tried on the other indictments. The Jewelers Board of Trade has been particularly desirous of having a jury trial on the allegations in the Wood or Townsend cases, and the counsel for the board is now hopeful that one of these cases will be selected for trial.

L. C. Mattern, manager of the optical department of the L. C. Henrichsen Co., Portland, Ore., has just perfected the invention of a bifocal eyeglass. Mr. Mattern, after a year's hard work, claims to have produced a perfect bifocal lens. The process of grinding is a professional secret. He claims that it may revolutionize the eyeglass business, as it is claimed the cost of production will be much less than by means of the old process.

The Diamond Markets.

ANTWERP, June 24.—There has been a marked improvement in the diamond business in the past fortnight, and many transactions in mêlée of 150 to 200 francs per carat have been made. There have also been several important sales to Italian merchants in light brown roses and six faces. White roses of 70 to 150 francs per carat also find ready buyers. The news of the export tax of 10 per cent. passed by the government of Cape Colony also had a good effect in quickening sales of rough and polished goods here.

A partnership has been formed between Jacques Kryn and August Wauters, under the firm style of Jac. Kryn & Wauters, for the purpose of dealing in diamonds for a period of 10 years.

The following buyers were here during the past fortnight: Messrs. Hekster and Bawly, Amsterdam; Messrs. Kauffman, Bronkherst, Infeld, Gerson and Goldberg, London; Mr. Schetino, Naples; Mr. Michalson Montreal; Messrs. Matheassian, Hendamian, Poliatscheck, B. Rapoport, Ekndyssen, Garabistian and M. Slabotsky, Paris; Mr. Bidnowici, Czchernowitz; Mr. D. Acar, Beyruth; Mr. Pines, Warsaw; Messrs. Mounos, Sohn and Kahn, Moscow; Mr. Braum, Vienna; Messrs. Belluschi, Naud, Milan; Messrs. Rosenau and Mach, Munich; Mr. Morrison, Ork; Mr. Samios, Athens; Mr. Breidenbach and Mr. Hirschberg, New York; Mr. Abend, Berlin; Messrs. Frankel and Urbank, Frankfort-on-Main; Mr. Goreth, Rome; Mr. Nocera La Russo, Naples; Mr. Lagowir, St. Petersburg.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—The month of June has been particularly good for the diamond trade. Several lots of roses have been sold, and brilliants, very small and of good color, find easy sales, as well as ordinary mêlée. Several foreign buyers visited the city recently. Work in the diamond shops is quiet.

PARIS, June 21.—The French market is not bad, owing to the fact that a number of foreign buyers have been here. A large jewelry house bought a quantity of old roses which were taken from unsold jewelry, and this somewhat influenced the condition of the market, as these stones were sold at rather low prices, being poor in form and thick in cutting. As far as the color is concerned, they were very good.

Pearls have been sold principally to American merchants. Rubies and emeralds were more or less in demand during the last few days. The demand during July and August is expected to be very much quieter, owing to the fact that many of the merchants will be away.

The old firm of Rambour, 81 Boulevarde, Sebastopol, will be managed in the Orient by Mr. Gombault.

The fourth annual meeting of the Texas Optical Association will be held in Waco, Monday and Tuesday, July 9 and 10, in the Business Men's Club. The local opticians are prepared to give the visitors a cordial welcome. The executive committee includes John Wyche, Waco, and B. R. Stocking, secretary and treasurer.

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Pearls

Rubies

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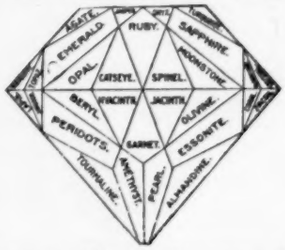

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CORAL

List of Jewelry Said to Have Been Stolen from Store of M. P. & S. Brann, New York.

For the arrest and conviction of the burglars who broke into M. P. & S. Brann's jewelry store, at 231 Eighth Ave., New York, and the recovery of the stolen property, a reward of $1,000 is offered by the firm. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency have sent out a circular announcing the reward and describing the jewelry. The burglary took place between closing time on Saturday, June 9, and the following Monday morning. The circular says:

All the jewelry described herein was stolen from the show window, to which the burglars gained access by entering a cellar next door to the premises in which the jewelry was located, and boring into the premises where the store is located, and from there through floor and window floor to the show window, viz.: Lady's Tiffany ring, 3½ carats; lady's Tiffany ring, 2¼ carats; lady's Tiffany ring, 1½ carats; lady's Tiffany ring, 1 carat; lady's Tiffany ring, 1⅛ carats; lady's Tiffany ring, 1⅛ 1-32 carats; man's 3-stone Gypsy ring, ¾ carat; man's 3-stone Gypsy ring, ½ carat; lady's 3-stone Tiffany ring, 1 carat; lady's 3-stone Tiffany ring, ¾ carat; turquoise ring, surrounded by diamonds; man's heavy Belcher ring, ⅞ carats; 12 Tiffany rings, each weighing from ¼ to ½ carat; man's tooth setting ring, ½ carat; man's tooth setting ring, ⅜ carat; 6 Belcher rings, from ¼ to ⅜ carats each; fancy ring, Belcher, ¾ carat; cluster ring, emerald center, surrounded with diamonds; Tiffany ring, 1 carat; 2 fancy Belchers, about ⅛ carat each; 6 fancy Belchers, 2 plain, from ⅛ carat to ¼ carat each; 7 rings, fancy setting, Belcher and Tiffany, varying from ½ to 1 carat each; stone sunburst pendant; stone scroll pendant; stone star pendant; stone heart pendant, stone woodpecker bird pendant 1 pair skeleton ear screws, ⅛ 3-32 carats; lady's Tiffany ring, ¾ carat; lady's Tiffany ring, ⅝ carat; lady's Tiffany ring, ⅞ carat; 12 lady's Tiffany rings, from ¼ of a carat to ½ of a carat each; 6 fancy Belcher rings, from ⅛ of a carat to ½ of a carat each; 6 plain Belcher rings, from ¼ to ½ of a carat each; Tiffany ring, ½ carat; belcher ring, weighing ⅝ carat; 2-stone ring, fancy setting, ⅝ carat, set diagonally; 3-stone ring, fancy setting, ¾ carat, set diagonally; 5 fancy Belcher rings, about ⅛ carat; man's knot scarfpin, ½ carat; diamond horseshoe pin with 12 diamonds; diamond horseshoe pin with 9 diamonds; diamond horseshoe pin with 9 diamonds; cluster scarfpin, ruby center, surrounded with diamonds; single scarfpin; horseshoe pin, 13 diamonds; 12 pairs lady's hang earrings, fancy setting, weighing from ⅛ to ¼ carat; pair diamond screw earrings, 1⅛ carats; lady's heart locket, with 3 diamonds, ¼ carat; lady's heart locket, with 1 diamond, ¼ carat; man's locket, set diamond, ⅝ carat; lady's heart locket, with 1 diamond, ¼ carat; lady's solid gold watch, half Roman, with 1 diamond; lady's sold gold watch, half Roman, with 1 diamond; lady's solid gold watch, fancy, with 9 diamonds; sunburst pin, large diamond in center, surrounded by pearls, about 1 carat; round pin, with 7 small diamonds, about 1-16 carat each; round pin, with 5 small diamonds, about 1-16 1-32 carts each; round pin, with 8 small diamonds, about ⅛ carat each; round pin, with 8 small diamonds, about ⅛ 1-32 carat each; 2 round lockets, head shape, with diamond in head; 1 sunburst, with 30 stones, weighing about ⅝ of a carat; 2 cluster rings, all diamonds, weighing 1 carat; 1 cluster diamond ring, all diamonds, weighing 1½ carats.

Two detectives were called in a hurry early one morning recently to the store of Chas. Horwitz, 303 Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., where, according to report, a safe had been blown open. The call turned out to be the act of a joker.

The jewelry store of Joseph Kopsofsky, at Pittsburg, Pa., was entered some time early Saturday morning and robbed of about $50 worth of stock. The thief threw two bricks through the plate glass window while a street car was passing. One of the bricks broke the glass in a show case near the store door, causing $60 damages additional to the value of the goods stolen.

Lack of Apprentices to the Jewelry Trades Emphasized in Report of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., June 30.—The Attleboro manufacturing jewelers received the past week copies of a report from the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, containing data which they themselves, to a certain extent, helped to compile. The meat of the whole report is that the all-around workman has vanished from the jewelry and watch-making industries of Massachusetts, and his place has been taken by the worker who knows only his specialty, produces only a small part of the finished product, and is a far less valuable man from some points of view than the old-fashioned all-around man. The jewelry manufacturers of the town, and of the State at large, are shown to be strongly opposed to the introduction of union labor into their factories.

The State bureau in putting its report into form selected the most characteristic and interesting letters from all the employers. The one they chose to show the attitude of the jewelry manufacturers follows:

The trade union has a tendency to lower the standard of mechanics and kill all ambition among the laboring classes, as it places the jackass on the same plane as the thoroughbred racer. Its tendency is to pull down the expert to the level of the loafer; and if trade unions are ever successful in accomplishing their ends, there can no longer be such a thing as an all-round old-fashioned workman. Unionism, from a mechanical standpoint, is degrading in all its tendencies.

Formerly there were apprentices in nearly all the factories, but in recent years there have been very few. Possibly one reason for this is, many manufacture a specialty; for instance, one manufactures collar-buttons; another, chains; another, goods for ladies' wear, brooches, lace pins, etc., and we, ourselves, make chains and lockets. So if an apprentice should come into one of these factories with the thought of learning the jeweler's trade, he would not get an all-round education in the same; or, in other words, he would have to work for a year or two in one and then change. Of course, the manufacturer naturally would discourage this change. There have been one or two young men in past years who have worked with us for a time, and in that way might be called apprentices, although there was no special agreement, only an understanding that they should be taught some of the rudiments of the business and work up to become journeymen. So you see in the jewelry business there has been a tendency toward the gradual extinction of the old-fashioned all-round workman of which you speak.

We think it would be for the benefit of the trade in general, and for the young man, if he were to thoroughly learn the trade, even if in after years, when he became a journeyman, he should go to work in one of these shops where they make specialties. He would be a more valuable man and would command better wages.

In regard to the trade unions would say that in our town, and in neighboring town, there are no trade unions among the jewelry workers; that is, none of any strength. There is one in each town, but it does not have the endorsement of the great majority of our people, and we doubt if it will in the immediate future.

The attitude of the manufacturer of clocks and watches was demonstrated by this specimen letter, which speaks for the majority who answered:

There is no doubt that the old-fashioned all-round workman is becoming extinct—shops run on the making of particular pieces in quantities—on the "rip them out" principle, generally as job work. Young men, boys even, soon become quite proficient on one thing and one set of operations, but when they are done with that they are nothing—neither machinists nor brassworkers nor anything else. We have hundreds of applications for work from men of this kind, and they are not so valuable to us as an apprentice boy would be.

From the figures which the manufacturers furnished in their replies various tables were prepared. It was shown that one plant, making horological goods, has an apprenticeship system, but none of the others in the State, and none of the jewelry plants. This one watch and clock factory apprenticeship is under the control of the employer, who does not believe in placing any restriction upon the number given the advantage of the system, although apprentices are not employed to the exclusion of any journeymen.

The State bureau was impressed by the general character of the reports received with the idea that the State is badly in need of trade schools to each young people the theory and first steps in all the important industries. This is a mtater already agitated widely through the State, and a bill has been passed in the Massachusetts Legislature, which provides an opportunity for such schools to be opened. At Attleboro a school supported in part by the town and in part by the State to teach the young men and women to become all-around jewelers is favored by the manufacturers, and contemplated by the authorities.

To show what such trade schools are able to accomplish the report contains descriptions of the work of several. It has the following to say in regard to the Waltham Horological School:

The need of better and more thoroughly equipped workmen in trade of watchmaking, repairing etc., led to the establishment of this school in 1870. Under modern conditions in the factories where watches are made, the workmen are kept on special branches of the work, and no one has the opportunity to practise or learn the whole of the trade. When a student has finished his course in this school he is able to make a complete watch, and is also a first class repairer.

The hours of work in the school are eight on every week day except one, when the number of hours is seven. Work is also required during such evenings as may be chosen by the manager. The charge for tuition is $65 for the first three months, $50 for the second three months, $45 for the third three months, and $40 for each three months thereafter, payable quarterly in advance.

The course of instruction covers the following branches: Plates, wheels, pinions, jewels, balances, staffs, jeweling, springing, screws, stem-winding parts, matching, finishing, adjusting, repairing, tools, ophthalmology and engraving.

Diplomas are given to all who successfuly complete the prescribed course. Students are expected to purchase the smaller tools they use in ordinary bench work; the expense need not exceed $20. Lathes and lathe attachments and the more expensive tools are furnished by the school. The school has four instructors, including a teacher of engraving and a teacher of optics, who is a regular physician and oculist. The annual cost of maintaining the school is $5,000; this amount is raised from the money received from pupils in fees. The average attendance during 1904-05 was 30

The marriage of John L. Eaves, of the firm of Edmund Eaves, Ltd., Montreal, one of the oldest jewelry jobbing firms in Canada, took place last week at St. Luke's Church, Montreal. The bride, Miss Florence Ogden, was given away by her father, and Miss Lyla Ogden, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Edmund Eaves, of the firm of Eaves Bros., brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Eaves are spending their honeymoon in the west, and will reside on their return at 417 Mount Stephen Ave.

Plant, Office Fixtures, Etc., of Bankrupt Firm of Schickerling Bros. & Co., Again Offered for Sale.

Machinery, office fixtures, furniture, safes and other chattels of Shickerling Bros. & Co., bankrupt jewelry manufacturers, 28 E. 22d St., New York, are to be sold at public auction under the direction of Robert S. Morris, the trustee in bankrutpcy, next Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises. The sale will be conducted by an engineer. The property may be inspected between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. any day until Saturday.

This property was offered for sale before. Mrs. Schroeder, the mother-in-law of Conrad Shickerling, holds a chattel mortgage and, the former effort to sell was made under an arrangement making the sale conditional on her approval. The highest offer was about $3,000, and instead of approving this offer she suggested the sale to friends for $100 more than the highest bid. Eph. A. Karelson, who acts as counsel for the trustee, objected to this plan. He said that the machinery had been inventoried at $28,000, and that he did not intend to allow the Shickerlings to buy back the property for less than its value. As a result a new sale was ordered.

The stock of Shickerling Bros. & Co. was sold some time ago and after deducting expenses there remains about $10,000 in money in the hands of the trustee. To this will be added whatever is received from the sale next week. The only other assets that are in sight, Mr. Karelson says, are the claims which the trustee has against certain creditors, who are alleged to have received preferences. Mr. Karelson says that after other legal proceedings involving the Shickerlings are out of the way it is his intention to proceed with the cases against the creditors who are alleged to have received preferences.

Pittsburg Jeweler Asks Leniency for Prisoner Who Robbed Him.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—After prosecuting the defendant on four charges and securing a conviction, S. Gallagher, 1200 Penn Ave., appeared in the criminal court to-day and pleaded for leniency for S. Baccario, whom Gallagher brought back from Atlantic City several months ago for swindling him out of $1,200 worth of goods and for forging several checks. Baccario was arrested by Detective Homer E. Crooks, of this city. Two charges of forgery was made against him, one of larceny by bailee and another for false pretense. He was convicted.

When Baccario was called up for sentence the jeweler asked the court to be lenient on the ground that the prisoner was helping to educate two orphan nieces and that when he committed the crimes charged against him it was for the purpose of getting money to pay for their education. Gallagher had trusted to the honesty of Baccario, giving him many goods to show a prospective customer, principally diamonds.

The court told the prisoner that he could give him 16 years on the charges made against him, but in view of the jeweler's plea sentenced him to two years in the Western Penitentiary.

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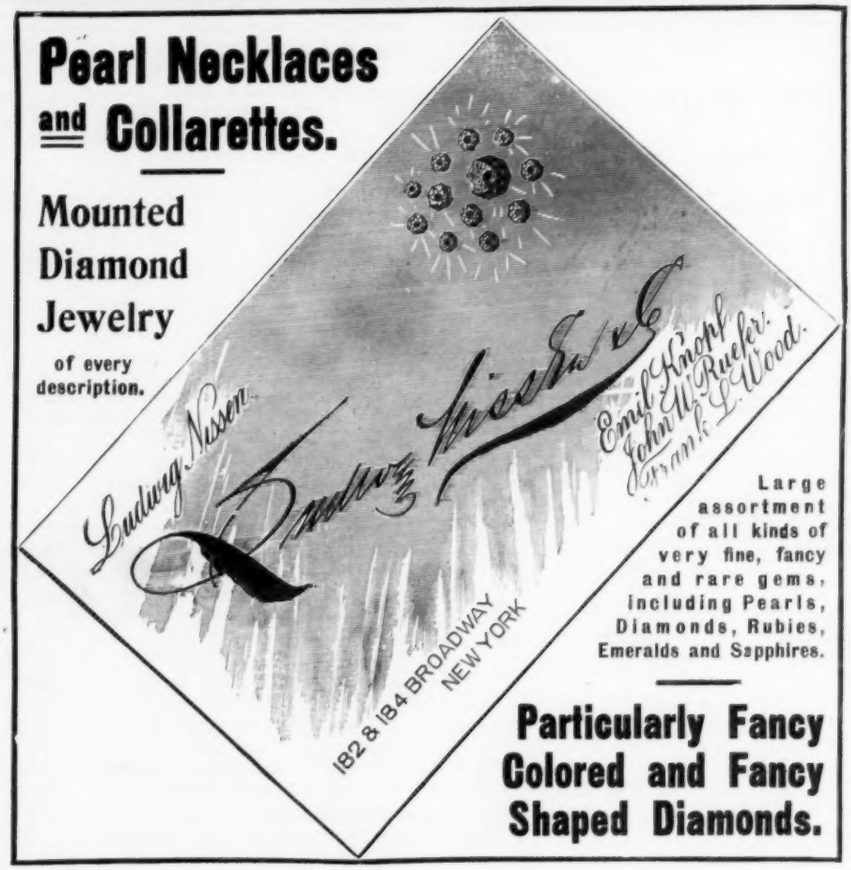

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

San Francisco Diamond Dealer Tells of His Experience During the Fire

San Francisco, June 20, 1906.

Editor The Jewelers' Circular-Weekly:

Your valuable paper of the 6th inst. was received, and as I see no mention made of my store I decided to send you the following:

The A. Andrews Diamond Palace was an old landmark in San Francisco and was considered by all tourists who visited the city to be one of the sights. Aside from the beauty of the goods in the cases, which were only of the best quality, the store was an art gallery, and a sort of wonderland on account of the arrangement of the interior, which consisted of thousands of incandescent electric lights and a great number of immense mirrors so placed that it was impossible to see just where the real store ended and the reflections began. The upper ceiling was dome shaped and contained a great number of beautiful oil paintings by famous artists.

When the fire was noticed to be creeping towards the store I started my clerks packing up all the diamonds; when that was finished the watches; then all gold jewelry and so on until by the time the military compelled all persons to leave the block, I had saved nearly all of the stock with the exception of a small amount of silverware. Of course the expensive fixtures were burned. Had I been able to get wagons to carry the goods away I think I might have saved everything, even to the show cases.

My insurance losses were among the first adjusted, and I and my employes received many compliments from the insurance people for the course I adopted to protect my goods and the immense money value that was saved. My books were placed at the disposal of the adjusters, who went over every item and every piece of stock saved, checked off exactly right up to the day of the fire. The three adjusters, who were undoubtedly as clever men as any in the business, had only words of praise for the thorough and yet simple manner in which the records of the stock were kept. The location of my store was such that I think it was burned before any of the large jewelry stores, and yet the amount saved was greater than any of the others, which speaks volumes for the bravery and coolness of my men.

I intend building a new Diamond Palace, larger and more beautiful than the old, and my aim will be to make it the most beautiful store in the world. No expense will be spared in its construction. I have already arranged with Edouard Tojetti, the famous artist, to come to San Francisco for this work alone. As I am now past 80 years of age I think I am setting an example to some of the younger, though more timid, business men of this city in a way that will give them more confidence in themselves and the city and encourage them to be "up and doing." Yours respectfully,

A. Andrews.

A young man found an extraordinarily fine pearl near Red Wing, Minn., recently. It is translucent and almost transparent, weighing 85 grains. It is perfectly round and without a flaw.

Important Points Involved in Suit to Recover 60 Per Cent. on Pearls Imported for a Necklace.

Announcement was made in last week's issue of the fact that the government had begun a suit against Bernard Citroen, of Paris, for the recovery of additional duties on the collection of pearls which he recently imported, and which are said to comprise the most valuable pearl necklace that has been offered for sale in years. The complaint, drawn by Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Carmody has since been served. In it are recited the facts of the importation, June 11, on the steamship *La Touraine* of what the importer described as a package of pearls in their natural condition. Duties on the pearls were liquidated by the collector of the port at $132,402, and the importer paid $22,067, so the government now demands the balance, $110,335.

The contention of the government will be that William B. Leeds, of New York and Pittsburg, bought the pearls in Paris of Mr. Citreon for the purpose of a necklace. It will be claimed that, although the pearls were placed on a temporary cord for purpose of shipment, Mr. Citreon brought them to this country for the purpose of delivering them in safe condition to the buyer's wife. The law point will be made that intent must be considered and that the intention of the buyer was to procure a valuable necklace for his wife; that it was for this use the gems were sold by the jeweler in Paris.

The principle of protection will be invoked. The claim will be made that the jewelers in the United States are entitled to have protection against the jewelers of Paris or other foreign cities, who may attempt the bringing in at a low duty articles that are really jewelry and therefore subject to a duty of 60 per cent.

In bringing in the gems at 10 per cent., as pearls in their natural state, the importer, it will be argued, has sought to evade the full duty required under the jewelry clause. If pearls may be removed from their permanent string and then imported at 10 per cent. instead of 60 per cent., it will be claimed, then all kinds of gems may be removed from their settings and brought here at the same low rate, thereby giving to the jewelers of Europe opportunity to compete on almost even terms, as to prices, with the jewelers of this country.

The Tiffany, Neresheimer and Coolidge decisions will all be quoted. Although in each of those cases the government was defeated, the opinions are relied upon as furnishing strong arguments against the importer in the present case. In the other proceedings the courts pointed out that the pearls, in one or another respect, failed to constitute a necklace. The courts observed in making those decisions that when pearls are so assembled, graded, matched and assorted as to make a collocation known in the trade as an article of jewelry or necklace (pearls strung), then they would be subject to the jewelry duty of 60 per cent. One of the tests suggested by the court was that if the assembling was of such a character that the collection of pearls had a greater value than the individual pearls in such collection then it might properly be classified as a necklace or as pearls strung.

In the Citreon case it will be claimed not only do the pearls show all the elements that constitute a necklace under the rulings of the courts, but also the government has positive evidence that they actually were strung as a necklace when the sale was made in Paris, and the intention of the buyer was to get a necklace for his wife to wear. This intention, it is said, will sharply differentiate these pearls from those that may be assembled and matched and assorted for purposes of trade—that is to be sold in this country to be made up into various articles of jewelry.

Mr. Citroen has not indicated the grounds on which he will oppose the suit. He appeared last week for the second time before Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Treasury Department and asked, this time, that he be allowed to take back the pearls to Paris. The assistant secretary was willing that he should do so, but refused to order the return of the duties already paid. Mr. Citroen was not willing to forfeit the duties which he paid, so it is expected that he will defend the suit now brought against him.

Death of George E. Wilkins.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 3.—George E. Wilkins, a well-known jeweler, and one of the oldest in the business in Syracuse, died Thursday afternoon at his residence, corner of Cedar and Almond Sts. He took cold when a new window was being placed in the store, and his illness subsequently developed into pneumonia. His advanced age, 75 years, made his recovery impossible.

Mr. Wilkins was born in New England, and came to Syracuse to live in 1853, working for D. Valentine, a leading jeweler of those days. For 20 years he remained with Mr. Valentine, and came to be known as a superior judge of diamonds and precious stones, gaining a reputation which extended outside of Syracuse. About 25 years ago he went into the business for himself in the Larned block in E. Washington St., and had remained in the same store ever since, building up a business throughout central New York. He made frequent trips to Europe, where he purchased watches and diamonds in London, Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Wilkins had probably sold high-grade watches to more prominent and wealthy men of central New York than had any other man who ever lived in Syracuse. His custimers had implicit faith in his judgment, and he was willing at any time to give his opinion, which was usually right.

Mr. Wilkins had a unique experience just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he was located at Pensacola, Fla., where he dealt largely in ship chronometers and nautical instruments. When the war broke out Mr. Wilkins was ordered by the Confederates to leave Pensacola within 24 hours. He sailed to Cuba and went on foot all over that island. Being without funds, he tried to sell a ship's chronometer, and was arrested and locked up in jail in Havana. He was quickly liberated through the assistance of the American consul, as it was shown that his arrest was due to mistaken identity.

Mr. Wilkins married Miss Morris, of Baldwinsville. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Frances and Louise Wilkins, of this city.

Simon Robertson, New York, Goes Into Bankruptcy and Creditors Refuse His Offer of Settlement.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed last week against Simon Robertson, who has stores at 1283 Broadway, in Manhattan, and 1029 Broadway, in Brooklyn, New York. It was said that his debts exceed $5,000. After the filing of the petition a meeting of creditors was held in the office of McBurney & McBurney, who represent a number of the creditors. A settlement on a basis of 25 per cent., of which 10 per cent. was to be in cash and the remainder in notes, was offered in behalf of Mr. Robertson. The creditors appointed a committee who, on Thursday last, held a conference with Marks & Robertson's attorneys. At that time the offer was increased to 33⅓ per cent. The committee asked for 40 per cent., but the bankrupt did not advance his offer to that extent, and the meeting adjourned without effecting a settlement.

Friday last Mr. Robertson was examined before the referee in bankruptcy in Brooklyn. His examination was interrupted to enable the attorneys to ask questions of one of the creditors. When the lawyers turned to place Robinson again on the stand he had gone, and they have been busy since trying to serve a subpoena requiring his further attendance.

George W. Minzil is the receiver, and is represented by Walter Kohn as attorney.

Death of Alfred E. Seliger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 27.—Alfred E. Seliger, president of the Anchor Silver Plate Co., of this city, died yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Seliger had been ailing since the fire destroyed the plant of his company last September. He worried considerably over this, and suffered from severe pains in the head. He went to New York early in the year to consult leading specialists, who thought his ailment was not serious. He returned to St. Paul and supervised the extensive preparations for rebuilding and refurnishing the factory. The machinery had all been refinished and the plant completely equipped and ready to start up when Mr. Seliger was stricken.

The deceased started in the manufacture of silver hollow ware in Oswego, N. Y., and, believing the west offered better opportunities, formed the Anchor Silver Plate Co. and located in Muncie, Ind., from which place, on account of the supply of natural gas giving out, the company removed about three years ago to St. Paul, where it met with great success until last September. There, in the middle of the Fall season, with nearly $50,000 worth of orders on hand, the plant was entirely destroyed.

Mr. Seliger was well known throughout the trade, and his sudden death will be received with great regret by his many friends and acquaintances. His remains were taken to New York, where the funeral services were held. The interment was in Brooklyn. Mr. Seliger is survived by a widow, two sons and one daughter.

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Interesting Problems Discussed at Recent Convention of the Wisconsin Retail Jewelers' Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—Wisconsin jewelers in State convention have set their seal of approval upon the law recently enacted by Congress, requiring that jewelry shall be just what it is stamped to be. A resolution was adopted at the closing day's session, Thursday, commending the action of Congress and providing for the co-operation of the Wisconsin State Retail Jewelers' Association with the national organization, to be formed next month, in Rochester, N. Y.

The resolution was thoroughly discussed, but it met with practically no opposition. The gist of the remarks was contained in the short talk made by George Durner, a Milwaukee delegate. "It is the fair thing all around," he said. "It not only protects the public, but it protects the retailer. Many a retailer sells a piece of gold jewelry as 18 karat, honestly believing that the goods are as represented. But there have been dishonest retailers, dishonest jobbers and dishonest manufacturers, and when the goods come down the line to the consumer, it is then that the public gets the worst of it. A retailer will order a lot of plain gold rings, for instance. He will tell his jobber to shade them to about 16 karat and mark them 18. The jobber will instruct the manufacturer to make them 14 and mark them 18, and the manufacturer, not to be outdone, will add from 10 to 25 cents profit on each ring to his own coffers by putting in only 12 karat metal."

Among the important papers read and discussed were: Wednesday—"Can a strictly jewelry business succeed in the average town under the present conditions or should we add a side line?" T. J. Thompson, Barron; "Is it possible or practical to conduct a jewelry store on a strictly cash basis?" John P. Hess, Fond du Lac; "What means can be adopted to bring the jewelers in the town and neighboring towns to a mutual understanding that will insure a living profit and more friendly feeling?" M. M. Huck, Kenosha.

Thursday—"What is the best way to treat the mail order house customer when he comes to get prices and refers to catalogue prices?" F. H. Coburn, East Troy; "Should we handle or push watches of any factory whose line is sold by the mail order house or even if they make a line of watches under special name for mail order concerns?" Arthur C. Wagner, Edgar; "The retailer who cuts prices," Frank Shannon, Montello; "Should the retailer patronize the jobber who furnishes goods to the customers of the retailer, either by sales over the counter or by mail order?" E. L. Feiling, Milwaukee.

Another important question discussed was the sale of silverware in hardware stores. A strong resolution was passed urging manufacturers to refuse to sell to this class of dealers, and urging some kind of national co-operation among the retail jewelers in order to discipline such manufacturers who continue to sell to them.

Nearly 250 members were enrolled in the Wisconsin organization before the close of the convention, and every man present pledged himself to bring another into the

fold until all the 651 retail jewelers of the State have come. An address on this subject was made by R. B. Watrous, secretary of the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee. Mr. Watrous spoke on the opening day of the convention, when the welcoming addresses were made. A. J. Stoessel, Milwaukee, gave the delegates the freedom of the city, and a response was made by Gustave Keller, Appleton, in behalf of the organization. At 5.45 o'clock on Wednesday the Milwaukee Retail Jewelers' Club entertained the visitors. Work of the convention was dropped and forgotten. From the hall the delegates were marshaled aboard the good ship *Chequamegon*, and after an hour on Lake Michigan in perfect weather were landed at Whitefish Bay Park. Here a banquet was served, and the guests were entertained by Joseph G. Donnelly, a well-known after-dinner speaker.

At the business session Thursday the following officers were elected: President, A. J. Stoessel, Milwaukee; vice-president, Gustave Keller, Appleton; secretary, Franklin Thomson, Milwaukee; treasurer, John P. Hess, Fond du Lac. Board of Directors: A. J. Stoessel, Franklin Thomson, W. H. Upmeyer, H. F. Stecher, Gustave Keller, John P. Hess, George Durner and F. H. Coburn.

During the closing session all members were invited to submit designs for an association emblem to be adopted at the next convention. The local committee in charge of entertainment, consisting of George Durner, Harry Stouthamer, A. J. Stoessel and E. F. Rohn, was given a vote of thanks, and the first annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Jewelers' Association came to a happy end.

ROSTER OF MEMBERS.

John Armbruster, Cedarburg; T. S. Arthur, Fond lu Lac; Alsted-Kasten Co., Milwaukee; R. B. Anger & Co., Oshkosh; Charles F. Askins, Oshkosh; F. H. Boehrer, Durand; Bunde & Upmeyer, Milwaukee; Birely & Son, Oshkosh; W. H. Becken, Beaver Dam; A. Bloedel, A. Bringe and Emil Bachman, Milwaukee; H. J. Crook, Madison; F. H. Coburn, East Troy; T. J. Dale, Kenosha; George Durner and Louis Esser, Milwaukee; Engels & Drusson, Green Bay; Fuchs & Hentschel and E. L. Feiling, Milwaukee; S. Feurstein, Green Bay; Albert Fuchs, Milwaukee; W. H. Grunert, Green Bay; Otto Georg, Milwaukee; Harry C. Hart, Plainfield; M. M. Huck and L. H. Holbrook, Kenosha; John P. Hess, Fond du Lac; W. H. Hackleman and Frank C. Hyde & Co., Appleton; H. Hammersmith, Milwaukee; Oscar Kroehnke, Marathon; K. F. Keller & Son and H. A. Kamps Co., Appleton; Paul R. Kohls, Fremont; Edward Koenig, Green Bay; C. H. Koch, Milwaukee; H. J. Klee, Kaukauna; A. E. Kaiser, Green Bay; Thomas S. Lockhart, Kenosha; Oscar E. Lentz, Clintonville; J. Liebenow, Green Bay; F. J. Link, Shiocton; G. Logemann & Sons Co. and Casimir Meller, Milwaukee; Adolf Michael, Green Bay; Andrew McCormick, Greenwood; Otto Mueller, Wausau; Victor S. Maurseth, Stoughton; Louis A. Manz and O. H. Nehs, Milwaukee; W. P. Ortscheid, Cassville; Preusser Jewelry Co., Milwaukee; Rathke & Meiners, Mayville; A. C. Radtke, Bangor; R. P. Rassmussen & Co., Racine; E. F. Rohn and E. J. Rohn, Milwaukee; Theo. C. Steudel, Chilton; C. E. Slocum, Rosholt; Frank Shannon, Montello; German Scherzinger and H. G. Sombre, Fond du Lac; J. Sauermann, R. Seidel, Hugo Schneider, Theo. Schelle, Henry F. Stecher, L. Sachs, Stouthamer Bros., A. J. Stoessel, W. & E. Schmidt Co. and Archie Tegtmeyer, Milwaukee; T. J. Thompson, Barron; B. W. Thien and F. W. Teschner, Milwaukee; H. R. Vergerout, Montfort; Jacob van der Zanden, Green Bay; D. Van Wort, Evansville; W. W. Winchester, Amery; Richard Weitlich, Sturgeon Bay; Arthur Wagner Co., Edgar; Jos. Wellstein and Frank Winger, Milwaukee; Joseph T. Wendling, Chilton; F. P. Wilde, Milwaukee; R. P. Yale, Glenwood.

News Gleanings.

E. C. Sizemore, Albertville, Ala., will shortly move into more commodious quarters.

Daniels & Williamson, Newberry, S. C., have enlarged and entirely renovated their quarters.

C. E. Fritts, Sag Harbor, N. Y., is spending a few days with his parents at Chester, N. Y.

Rudolph E. Schubart, Wheeling, W. Va., has left with a party of friends for a short tour of Europe.

Hastings, Doyle & Allum have succeeded to the jewelry business of E. M. Allum, Revelstoke, B. C.

A. C. Wanner, Freeport, Ill., is enlarging his store room by an addition of 25 feet of space and erecting a new front and steel ceiling.

The Portsmouth Loan Co., Portsmouth, N. H., has sold its jewelry and loan business to the former manager, S. Polimer, who will take possession July 16.

Rudolph C. Eisenbach, Lafayette, Ind., will supply the 1,000 buttons to the Purdu Athletic Society, the contract having recently been awarded to him.

In the possession of James T. McCan, Greensburg, Pa., is a unique clock, which is said to be over 100 years old. The old timepiece keeps accurate time.

John Deister, a watchmaker with Jno. Bally & Son, Elmira, N. Y., and Miss G. E. Stevens, were united in marriage at the home of the bride in that city, on Monday, of last week.

A new clock will shortly be installed by the E. Howard Clock Co., in the court house dome at Vinton, Ia. The timepiece is the gift of Paul Correll.

Austin Jones, a retail jeweler, of Whitehall, N. Y., was united in marriage June 22 to Miss Margaret E. Miller, a trained nurse, of Montreal, Can., while the latter was dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

The store of F. Wylie, Waverly, Ill., was broken into, recently, by thieves, who stole several watches and a large amount of jewelry. Two shots were fired at the night watchman, but he escaped injury. There is no clue to the thieves.

During a recent fire at Jefferson, O., in which 14 buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of $75,000, damage amounting to several hundred dollars was done to the stock of Hurbert H. Moses. The loss was covered by $700 insurance.

James Taylor, a negro porter in the store of the Calhoun Jewelry Co., Birmingham, Ala., was recently arrested on a charge of grand larceny. When searched, a bundle of silver spoons, a watch and a fob and two fountain pens were found in his possession.

In the show window of the store of H. Frank Peters, Moline, Ill., are to be seen interesting relics of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. The souvenirs of the disaster were picked up in that city by Oscar Severin, of Moline, two days after the fire. The collection comprises chiefly chinaware, including plates, vases, etc. A watch was also found.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of June 25 it was discovered by the night watchman that Jaeger Bros.' jewelry store on Morrison St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Portland, Ore., had been robbed of about $2,500 worth of jewelry. The robbers effected entrance through the rear door with a jimmy, broke through a glass door at the rear of the salesroom and abstracted a tray of precious stones which had been locked in a secret drawer under the show case.

A charter has been issued to the Allan Jewelry Co., of Charleston, S. C., and another to James Allan & Co., Inc., of the same place. The incorporators of both corporations are James Allan, E. F. Miscally, James Allan, Jr., W. S. Allan and Richard H. Allan. The Allan Jewelry Co.'s capital stock is $75,000, and that of James Allan & Co., Inc., $50,000. The purpose of the corporation is to continue the business of James Allan & Co. and separate the retail from the wholesale and manufacturing parts of the business.

Frederick Bucher & Sons, manufacturing jewelers, opened their new retail store at 218 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., June 25. The business was established in 1878 by Frederick Bucher at 9-11 E. Baltimore St., and continued there until the great fire of 1904, when a temporary location was secured at 12 Clay St. The present store was purchased early this year, and thoroughly remodeled to suit the needs of the business. It is up to date in every respect, with mahogany furniture, glass cases, racks, etc., the whole blending harmoniously and making a very attractive appearance.

New Stores and Enterprises.

Bernbaum & Polinsky have opened a store in Winnipeg, Man.

J. H. Williams opened a watch and jewelry repairing shop in Normal, Ill., July 1.

The Empire Jewelry Co. is opening a jewelry store at 49 Queen St., W. Toronto, Ont.

Earl Bates, Hope, R. I., will shortly engage in the retail jewelry business in Attleboro, Mass.

I. M. Buskirk has opened a retail jewelry store in the new Hinkel black, 66 Market St., Corning, N. Y.

H. Greenwald and Fred. Adams will soon start in business in Tucson, Ariz., under the firm name of Greenwald & Adams.

The Norvell Jewelry Co. is the name of a new business about to be started in Stuttgart, Ark., by Mrs. Frances Norvell.

The Royal Loan & Jewelry Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., has filed its charter with the Secretary of State, the capital stock of the concern being $15,000. The officers are: President, P. M. Stein; secretary and treasurer, A. Hurwitz.

The Kryptok Bifocal Association has just been incorporated in the State of New York with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators were: J. R. Schwenzer, C. Jessen, A. S. Moore, A. W. Proctor and W. M. Chapin, all of New York.

The Hurel Co. was incorporated a short time ago to manufacture and deal in jewelry and optical instruments, with a capital stock of $15,000. The officers are: President, Benjamin W. King, Beverly, Mass.; treasurer, Willard E. Munday, Cambridge, Mass.; clerk, D. Hunt, Wakefield, Mass.

OPALS

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ROUGH OPALS DIRECT FROM THE FIELDS WHICH WE CUT INTO DESIRABLE SIZES AND SHAPES.
WE HAVE A LINE OF DARK MATRIX KNOWN AS

BRECCIATED OPAL

WHICH IS INTERESTING AND REASONABLE.

BUY FROM THE CUTTERS

AMERICAN GEM & PEARL CO.

14 & 16 Church St., NEW YORK

LONDON: 16 Holborn Viaduct PARIS: 39 Rue de Chateaudun

FROM MINES TO MARKET

IF you have any stones in the rough—except diamonds—to be cut, our new cutting works will enable us to fulfill your every wish. All work guaranteed. Best results attained. Try us.

PASSMORE GEM COMPANY

LAPIDARIES, PRECIOUS STONES, ODD GEMS

373 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts

TRADE-MARK. **AZTEC TURQUOISES** TRADE-MARK.

Mines: MINERAL PARK, ARIZONA.

Of true CŒRULEAN BLUE, the rarest and most fashionable shade. Turquoises bearing Company's trade-mark are GUARANTEED. A new Turquoise will be given without question to replace any that discolors. The leading Jewelers of the World sell AZTEC TURQUOISES.

THE AZTEC TURQUOISE COMPANY,

12-16 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

M. C. Winsor and R. B. Johnson will go on the road for the new house of Perry-Aldrich Co., Boston, Mass., this week.

The following traveling representatives called on the trade in Kansas City, Mo., during the past week: William Moore, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; W. F. Drexmit, Keystone Watch Case Co.

Among the traveling representatives who called on the trade in St. Louis, Mo., recently, were: L. Smith, L. B. Bryant & Co.; Arthur H. Buck, Abel Bros. & Co.; M. B. Bernstein, Tuthill Cut Glass Co.

Among the traveling representatives in Lancaster, Pa., recently, were William D. Hicks, J. A. Whaley & Co.; Mr. Wolf, W. Green & Co.; George B. Potter, E. J. Wilkins & Co.; Charles H. Montgomery, C. F. Rumpp & Sons; H. A. Platt, Rees & Yankauer; Max Gunlzburger, Fred Kaufman.

Among the traveling representatives to visit Buffalo, N. Y., last week, were: James Baker, Frank M. Whiting & Co.; Mr. Fein, Henry Fein & Co.; John M. Case, H. T. Carpenter & Son; Charles E. Bride, Bride & Tinckler; M. L. Barnard, Larter & Sons; J. T. Griffith, Jr., Carter, Howe & Co.

Traveling representatives who called on the Cincinnati, O., trade, during the past week, included: E. J. Mayer, Julius King Optical Co.; I. Price, Louis Strasburger's Son & Co.; C. T. McKenna, Kelly & Steinman; Alberto S. J. Schweizer, Ansonia Clock Co.; Charles F. Sexton, William L. Sexton Co.; N. S. Benton, W. F. Upham.

Traveling salesmen visiting Boston, Mass., during the week, included: E. F. Skinner, Roy Watch Case Co.; J. W. Sherwood, Solidarity Watch Case Co.; N. D. Moulds, New Haven Clock Co.; Daniel Childs, B. A. Ballou & Co.; Mr. Martin, Martin, Copeland & Co.; Ben Wyman; Fred Nichols, John Allen; Louis Barrows, H. F. Barrows Co.; H. Dougherty, Providence Jewelry Co.; Mr. Russell, L. Tannenbaum & Co.

The Great Gem Mine of Montana.

THE sapphire workings at Yogo Gulch, Mont., are being gradually developed into a great and permanent mining industry. Taken as a whole, the Yogo dike is perhaps the greatest gem mine in the world. It is about four miles long on the surface, and being a true igneous dike, descends to an indefinite depth. It is estimated that the entire contents of workable sapphire-bearing rock would approximate 10,000,000 cubic yards. A mining plant is now being erected here which will quadruple the previous output and make Montana sapphire mining a very important factor in American gem production.

The stones obtained are not of large size. They range from "culls," used for watch jewels and other mechanical purposes, to gems averaging, when cut, from half a carat to 2 or 3 carats and rarely up to 5 or 6. As gems they are brilliant, free from flaws and of good color, ranging from light shades to the rich, deep blue of oriental sapphires. The Yogo crystals have an advantage for mechanical uses over East Indian stones in their form, which are largely short prismatic or rhombohedral with flat basal terminations, and hence they need much less cutting for such purposes as watch jewels. The gems are sent to Amsterdam for cutting.

Canada Notes.

R. McNaught, Seaforth, Ont., has sold out.

C. J. Gundry, of C. J. Gundry & Co., Aylmer, Ont., died recently.

Henry Ratelle, Cornwall, Ont., has assigned to Daniel Davies.

The death is announced of Michael Murray, Montreal, brother of William Murray.

Julius Saunders, of H. & A. Saunders, Toronto, Ont., has returned from a European trip.

The American Jewelry & Novelty Co., Montreal, has dissolved, and Elias Auerbach has registered as proprietor.

J. H. Gunther, Listowel, Ont., has removed to a fine new store fitted up in a style seldom seen outside the cities.

William Wilson, 170 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont., is selling off his stock preparatory to retiring from business.

Fred J. Dingwall, of the D. R. Dingwall Co., Ltd., is in the Winnipeg Hospital, Winnipeg, Man., suffering from appendicitis.

John H. McDougall, for having obtained money by false pretenses from David Spencer, Montreal, has been sent to jail for one year.

E. C. Fitch, Jr., manager of the Robbins & Appleton Co., Montreal, was in Toronto and Hamilton last week in the interests of the firm.

W. G. Kent, manager of the Toronto Jewelry Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont., left, June 20, on a purchasing trip to New York and the eastern jewelry centres.

Frederick Whitehead, for many years with E. M. Murphy, Sons & Co., Toronto, Ont., has opened a jewelry store at 344 Yonge St., recently vacated by Ellis Bros.

A fire occurred at Windsor, June 18, by which a number of stores sustained considerable damage, principally by water, among them being Abel Ashley, whose loss was $1,000, and Bradley Bros. The latter's loss was small.

Out-of-town buyers calling on the Toronto, Ont., trade last week, included: T. C. Watson, Newmarket, Ont.; N. F. Babb, Stratford, Ont.; W. W. Ferguson, Niagara, Ont.; E. Smith, Oakville, Ont., and P. Birtwhistle, London, Ont.

The staff of Ryric Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., had a very enjoyable picnic at Toronto Island last Thursday evening, at which about 150 were present. A sumptuous repast was served, and boating, games, foot races and other diversions made up the evening's entertainment.

D. R. Dingwall, of the D. R. Dingwall Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., accompanied by his wife and daughter, returned last week from a protracted European trip. During the course of his travels he visited Rome and had an audience with the Pope. He notes an increasing scarcity of diamonds, as the output of the South African and other sources of supply is diminishing, while the demand from America is steadily on the increase.

William T. Ferguson and Maud Courtney, of St. John, N. B., and A. W. Leroux, Montreal, were arrested recently at Hamilton, Ont., on a charge of shoplifting. The three went into Robert Juner's store and asked to be shown some cut glass, but did not make a purchase. After they left Mr. Juner missed a cut-glass bowl valued at $12. He notified the police, the alleged thieves were arrested, and the property was recovered.

Hormidas Spenard, who pleaded guilty to being concerned with another in the theft of diamond rings from the store of Narcisse Beaudry & Sons, Montreal, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He fled from justice, but returned and gave himself up, and his sentence was made light in consequence.

Harry Ryrie, of Ryrie Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., returned home last week from a four months' purchasing tour in Europe, having placed large orders, especially for diamonds and pearls. He reports that fine goods have a marked upward tendency, which is especially noticeable in regard to pearls. Rubies continue to command high prices, the market for really fine goods not being affected by the manufacture of "scientific rubies."

Rochester.

Philip Present is spending the week in New York.

Judgment was obtained by default, last week, in the Municipal Court by Don. I. Danks against Edward Keating for $7.

Among the out-of-town jewelers visiting Rochester last week were: Mrs. G. A. Taylorson, St. Mary's, Pa.; F. E. Taylor, Bolivar, N. Y.; Charles Peck, Naples, N. Y., and G. D. MacOmber, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

The Rochester Optical Society, at a special meeting, last week, passed the following resolution on the death of the late Charles F. Kern:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Providence to take from us our friend and brother, Charles F. Kern, be it

Resolved, We, the members of the Rochester Optical Society, hereby express our profound sympathy to the members of his family in their sad bereavement, and the secretary has been instructed to send them a copy of this resolution and to have the same spread upon the minutes of this society.

H. M. Bestor, President.
C. I. Sumeriski, Secretary.

The Sigler Bros. Co., Cleveland, O., recently received a letter from L. M. Sigler, which contained some interesting information in regard to the situation in the diamond trade in Europe at the present time. The letter was dated from London, which Mr. Sigler was then visiting after an absence of 15 years, having gone there from Antwerp and Amsterdam. The writer expressed extreme surprise at the decided scarcity of rough diamonds, it being almost impossible for an outsider to get a "sight" from the syndicate, and even the regular customers being only able to get it by making an appointment many weeks and sometimes months ahead. The cutters have to almost beg to get the rough that they want, and all rough is sold for cash only. The receipts from the South African mines were 10 per cent. less in the week in which Mr. Sigler wrote than a year ago. The Premier mine, which has not been producing much, owing to an accident in the machinery, is reported to be working again. The Jaegersfontein mine, which was flooded during the Boer war, has been pumped out and is again producing its famous blue stones.

Buffalo, N. Y.

A. J. Best, of Best & Co., with his wife, is preparing for a long sojourn in Europe.

R. F. Pickert, manager of the Freeman Jewelry Co.'s store at 84 Seneca St., spent a portion of last week in his old home at London, Ont.

J. H. Ullenbruch, 510 Main St., had in place last week for the first time an immense electric sign. It is unique in design and the only thing of the kind in Buffalo.

Miss Fanny Kirschner, sister of Henry Kirschner, 59 E. Genesee St., goes to New York next week to spend her vacation term with friends. Miss Kirschner assists her brother in conducting the store here.

Frank Sutherland, who recently started a jewelry store at 125 Broadway, was married Thursday to Mrs. Leona Mann. Mr. Sutherland is arranging for the sale of his business here. He will go to Lakeville, N. C.

John W. Schler, for years jewelry engraver in rooms above 379 Main St., has purchased the Plarr plant in Niagara St., and will begin the extensive manufacture of jewelry in a newly fitted-up establishment at 178-80 Ellicott St.

C. B. Henschel, traveling representative for Heintz Bros., wholesale dealers at Swan and Ellicott Sts., has returned from a vacation trip to San Francisco. Mr. Henschel was formerly of Henschel & Frank, who sold out to Philip Present several months ago.

Local jewelers are disappointed in that the convention of the Knights of St. John failed to increase their sales to the extent predicted. The Knights brought 10,000 persons to the city, but the big parade took place on Monday, and a majority of the visitors departed for side trips.

Charles F. Damm, 520 Main St., has a unique advertising scheme in the shape of a rolled one-cent piece. On one side is a picture of Mr. Damm's store building; on the other the elongated Indian head and inscription. Mr. Damm is sending these out to his customers. He has added a number of new fixtures to his salesroom.

Joseph Block, president of the Citizens' National Bank, was, 20 years ago, one of the leading jobbers of jewelry in this city and western New York. He quit the jewelry trade to become a banker, and has been very successful. Last Wednesday Mr. Block, who is nearly 70 years old, was married to Mrs. Leiter, of Cleveland, O.

Harry Roberts was arrested by police detectives last Thursday in Michigan St. as a suspicious person. Roberts, the police say, is one of the best known jewelry thieves in the country. He had in his possession a purse containing 15 pieces of jewelry, including a sapphire ring worth $50, a cluster scarf pin containing 15 diamonds, several diamond-set lockets and rings, and a gold bracelet of fine workmanship. Roberts admitted the jewelry he had with him was worth $1,200 at wholesale prices. Buffalo jewelers have been asked to inspect the booty to ascertain if any of it belongs to them.

John E. Judge, Ames, Ia., recently sold his store to C. E. Edwards, Watertown, S. Dak., who has sold out to John Keating.

I make a specialty of purchasing for cash, jewelry and all kinds of precious stones which your customers desire to dispose of and which you do not wish to buy yourself.

Entire Stocks and Estates Bought. Bank References Given.
The Finest Collection of American Pearls in Stock.

MAURICE BROWER

Headquarters for American Pearls

Telephone, 6233 Cortlandt

12-16 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK

SEND TO US ANY QUANTITY OF

AMERICAN PEARLS

WE BUY FOR CASH.

Send by registered mail or express; we will make an offer by return mail. We will also buy any quantity of

BAROQUE PEARLS (SLUGS).

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO.,

Mack Block, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Connecticut.

The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.'s plant, Meriden, will shut down for one day only—to-day, July 4.

The International Silver Co. recently presented 1,000 flags to the Meriden Boys' Club, in Meriden.

C. B. Sanford, general manager of the Sessions Clock Co., Forestville, has moved from Bristol to Forestville with his family.

M. B. Leete recently assigned a patent on a design for a teapot or similar article to the R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford.

Edward Ingraham, son of Wm. S. Ingraham, Bristol, was in New York last week taking his final examination for entrance to Yale next Fall.

W. E. Porter assigned a patent which was recently granted to him on an intermittent alarm clock, to the New Haven Clock Co., New Haven.

Col. C. H. Case, Hartford, attended the wedding of his nephew, Harold Case, in Winsted, Thursday. The groom's father is superintendent of the Gilbert House, in Winsted.

The New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, closed its factory June 30 for the semi-annual shut-down, and will remain closed until July 16. Repairs will be made and an inventory taken.

The Sessions Clock Co., Forestville, has pulled down the brick storehouse that stood on the side of the old shop, and will use the bricks in the construction of a new storehouse, which is being erected.

W. W. Bigelow, for several years in the employ of Edward Miller & Co.'s factory, Meriden, died at that place Thursday, aged 66 years. The deceased was a member of the 25th Massachusetts Volunteers.

The fourth annual outing of the R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co.'s fire brigade was held at Mansfield Grove, Saturday. There were six events and the winner of each was awarded with a handsome silver trophy.

A clock is owned by H. J. Pulver, Lee, Mass., which is claimed to be at least 160 years old. It was made in Winchester, where in the latter part of the 18th century several clockmakers were located. The iron weights on the timepiece weigh 20 pounds.

Frederick H. Mann, for several years foreman of the Parker Clock Co., Meriden, died last week of a complication of diseases at Dr. Johnson's Sanitarium in Hartford, after a long illness. The deceased is survived by a widow and two children. The interment was in Jefferson.

The New England Watch Co., of Waterbury, has presented a petition to the city requesting that a sidewalk be constructed on the north side of Dover St., and that the street be paved from S. Main St. to the factory. It also asks for the paving of Benedict St. and the north side of Clay St. to Liberty St.

Chas F. Harwood, a well-known resident of Wallingford, and for a quarter of a century foreman of the plating department of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., died on Thursday morning, at his home, 200 Center St., of Bright's disease, aged 73 years. Mr. Harwood is survived by a widow and two daughters. The deceased served in the Civil War, having been second lieutenant of Company A, in the 15th Connecticut Volunteers.

A. H. Hall & Co., Meriden, a partnership comprising A. J. Hall and J. D. Bergen, will soon be merged into a stock company, a meeting of prospective stockholders having been held recently. The concern, which manufactures decorated glass, was started in 1899 by Arthur J. Hall, who had small quarters in Mill St. The business outgrew its old quarters, and a transfer was made to the present factory on N. George St., in 1902.

Factory "A," International Silver Co., Meriden, closed Saturday and will remain so until July 9. Factory "E" closed for a week beginning July 1. Factory "H" ceased operations June 30, and will reopen July 9. Factory "N" will close for two weeks beginning July 30. The J. D. Bergen Co. is closed for one week; also the plant of Manning, Bowman & Co. for the same length of time. Extensive improvements will be made in several of the above mentioned factories during the shut-down.

John Ralston, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of larceny preferred against him by the Davis & Hawley Co., Bridgeport, and who was subsequently released under bonds of $300 after having reimbursed the concern, is believed to be the same man who is wanted in California under the name of John Webb. Webb was arrested in California some time ago on a criminal charge, and held in $1,000 bail, which was put up by wealthy friends. Webb, however, disappeared, and the sheriff of San Bernardino County is endeavoring to recapture him.

The midsummer shut-down of Wallingford factories will be brief this season, which indicates the general busy and prosperous condition of local manufacturing concerns. Factory "L," International Silver Co., closed Saturday, and will reopen July 9. This is the shortest shut-down for this factory in a number of years at this season. The H. L. Judd Co. closed at the same time, and will also resume operations July 9. R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co.'s plant closed Saturday. The duration of the midsummer vacations at this company's factory will vary. Some departments will be closed one week, while others will be closed from 10 days to two weeks.

Jewelers' Gold Bars Withdrawn and Exchanged at New York.

Week Ended June 30, 1906.

The U. S. Assay Office reports:

Gold bars exchanged for gold coin	$289,729.43
Gold bars paid depositors	63,935.43
Total	$353,664.86

Of this the gold bars exchanged for gold coin are reported as follows:

June 25	$51,559.59
" 26	51,898.72
" 27	47,561.70
" 28	97,656.88
" 29	20,495.40
" 30	20,557.14
Total	$289,729.43

Andrew Wilson, Winfield, Kans., is recovering from a severe illness.

Obed Lyon, Brockton, Mass., recently erected a new Summer residence on the shore of Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Attleboro.

E. A. Reed, of the traveling force of Reed & Barton, will spend the Summer roughing it on a New Hampshire farm.

Loring Everett Ladd, Mansfield, with J. F. Sturdy & Sons Co., was last week united in marriage to Miss Maud A. Eddy, Attleboro.

The progress on the cement and steel factory going up for the D. F. Briggs Co. gives promise that it will be completed by September.

The James E. Blake Co. and the W. H. Wilmarth Co. last week provided their employes with free tickets to a clam bake, a feature of the "Society Circus," which was Attleboro's main source of interest all last week.

Hon. Sidney O. Bigney, of S. O. Bigney & Co., conducted through his big factory last week an official party, comprising fellow members of the Governor's Executive Council, prominent military men from various parts of the State, and political and personal friends. Among the party was J. C. Sawyer, Boston. After the inspection of the plant and the presentation of handsome jewelry souvenirs to the guests a sumptuous repast followed at Col. Bigney's house.

John M. Fisher, of J. M. Fisher & Co., was last week elected to membership on the State central committee of the Prohibition party. Mr. Fisher was some years ago its candidate for governor. The Prohibitionists of Attleboro are reported to favor Charles E. Bliss, recently retired from Bliss Bros., for representative to the Legislature. He is now one of the aspirants for the Republican nomination.

North Attleboro.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Business continues to hold out exceptionally well and quite a number of the factories are now compelled to work nights in order to fill the rush orders. There is an unusually brisk demand for experienced help.

Arthur Codding is spending the Summer at Lake Archer, Wrentham.

W. S. Metcalf, of the Plainville Stock Co., returned last week from the west.

George K. Webster and family will spend the Summer months at Matunuck.

Horace L. Kent, for over 25 years an employe of the T. I. Smith Co., died Wednesday of last week in his 73d year. He observed, last April, his golden wedding anniversary. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon.

Word was received last week of the death in Indianapolis, Ind., of Charles S. Joslin, who for many years conducted the jewelry supply houses that George L. Claflin Co. maintains in North Attleboro and Attleboro. Mr. Joslin has been ill for many years with throat trouble, and this is what caused his death. He is survived by a son.

Harry Norteman, head colorer for J. J. Sommer & Co., was seriously injured Thursday. He was doing some satin finishing when a wire from the brush flew and struck him squarely in the ball of his left eye. The services of an eye specialist in Boston were called in, but there is still some fear that he may lose the sight of the eye.

GORHAM SILVER

SILVER-MOUNTED LEATHER BLACK-JACKS.

¶ The Gorham Company takes pleasure in suggesting to the Jewelry Trade that in its extensive assortment of old English Black-jacks (an exclusive Gorham product) will be found many pieces which cannot fail to appeal to sports committees and others as especially well adapted for presentation as prizes in Athletic and Sporting Contests.

¶ The Beakers, Mugs, Ale Sets and Loving Cups of solid hand-sewn leather, lined with ruddy copper, the rims and shields of Gorham Silver, are now universally accepted as offering an effective equivalent for solid silver at an exceedingly moderate cost.

THE GORHAM COMPANY,

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue and 36th Street, New York.

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WORKS: Providence and New York.

JUL 6 1906
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CLASS B XXc. No.
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THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR
THE HOROLOGICAL REVIEW.
THE JEWELERS' WEEKLY
THE JEWELERS REVIEW

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR PUB'G CO.,
11 JOHN ST. COR. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE: 1148 CORTLANDT. CABLE ADDRESS: JEWLAR NEW YORK

VOL. LII. JULY 4, 1906. No. 22.

Subscription in U. S., Canada and Mexico, $2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union, - - $5.00
Single Copies, - - - - - - - .10
Remit by check or money order. Remittances in money are at sender's risk.

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No attention paid to communications unless accompanied by full name and address of the writer. This is asked not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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A Record in Gem Importations.

WHILE the importations of precious stones and pearls have been increasing by leaps and bounds in the last two years, as indicated by the reports given out at the Port of New York, from time to time, yet there will be some surprise at the announcement that the total value of these importations in the past fical year, ended June 30, has been far ahead of all preceding records, approximating $40,217,500. The June importations at this port exceed in value those of the corresponding month of last year by a margin of nearly $400,000.

The nearest approach to the splendid total of the fiscal year now closed was made by the figures for the calendar year ended Dec. 31 last, the aggregate for that period being $37,146,337. It will be seen therefore that the fiscal year exceeds the calendar year by over $3,000,000.

Comparisons with preceding fiscal years will indicate the extent of the increase in the consumption of precious stones by the American dealers. The largest total since the records of the port have been kept until the present year was made by the preceding 12 months, when the figures were $33,223,-164. The year ended June 30, 1903, was considered marvelous in its day, the value of the imports being $27,318,642. There was a decline in the year ended June 30, 1904, and then began the upward movement which has since continued.

Organization Going on in the Jewelry Trade.

THIS month may truly be considered the season of conventions among the jewelers in all parts of the Union, over 25 meetings being scheduled to take place before the latter end of July. Most of these meetings are for the purpose of forming a State association of retail jewelers to represent the commonwealth in which they are held, and to elect delegates to the convention which is to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in the first part of August, for the purpose of forming a national association that will be truly representative of the retail jewelry trade in every section of the Union.

In some States—and among these may be reckoned one or two of the greatest in population and importance—there does not seem to be an interest taken in the State association which is commensurate with the importance of the project. For instance, in the great commonwealth of New York little comment is heard in the retail trade on the meeting which is to take place in Albany this month, and few of the prominent retail jewelers have done anything toward making this meeting the successful gathering that it ought to be. On the other hand, in the great States of Pennsylvania and Illinois considerable interest is taken by the trade, and there is little doubt that the meetings, which will be held in Pittsburg and Springfield respectively, will be largely attended, and the delegates sent to the national convention will be truly representative of the States. Jewelers of many smaller States are also showing a deep interest in the subject, and working hard for the success of their local organizations.

The States which already have organizations, some of which have been in existence from one to a dozen years, will, of course, be represented by delegates which have behind them an organization which properly authorizes them to speak for the jewelry trade of their territory, and for most of these organizations formed recently thanks are due to the members and management of the American Retail Jewelers' Association, under whose auspices they have been formed and with which they are at present affiliated. In fact, it is the American Retail Jewelers' Association, which is distinctly an interstate body and the nearest approach to a national organization in the trade, that is responsible for the convention at Rochester, as it is called practically for the purpose of forming an association more purely national in character than the one now in existence; and there is little doubt that if this association is formed the American Association will be merged into it, and the ties by which this body is linked to the various State associations will be transferred to the new organization.

The time before the dates set for the various State meetings is short, and every jeweler interested in the subject of organizing a State or national association should give heed to the calls which have been sent out for these meetings, and do his best to see that the delegates sent to the Rochester convention are men in his trade who can most ably look after the interests and voice the sentiment of the jewelers whom they will represent.

Resolution of Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark, N. J., Thanking the Circular-Weekly.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28, 1906.

Editor THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY:

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark, N. J., held June 25, announcement was made that the bill introduced by Representative Vreeland, regarding the stamping of jewelry, etc., had become a law; at which time a resolution was passed requesting the secretary to write, thanking you for your long and persistent advocacy, and congratulating you upon the final success of the measure.

This law will no doubt be of great benefit to the trade and public at large.

Yours respectfully,
HARRY DURAND,
Secretary.

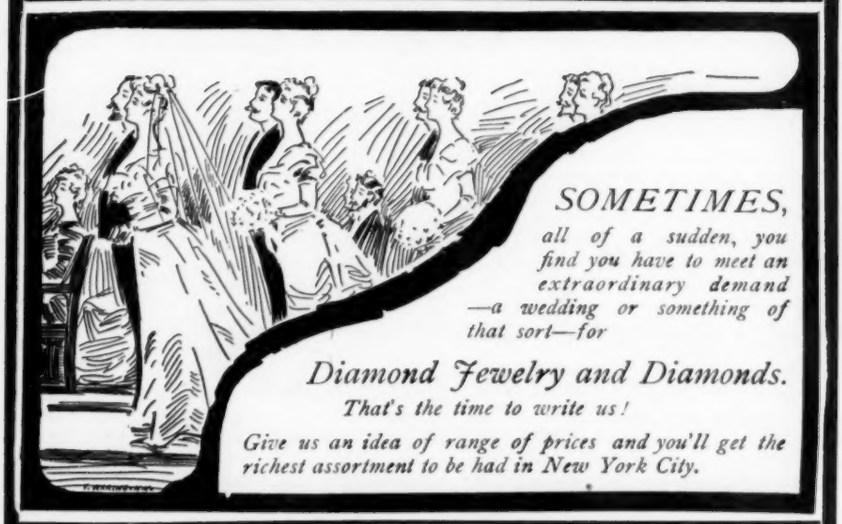
Death of Reginald D. Fogg.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., June 30.—Reginald D. Fogg, traveling salesman for the Watson & Newell Co., died Friday from spotted fever. The malady was contracted several months ago while returning from a tour of the middle west with his sample case and from sources that can never be known.

Mr. Fogg reached Attleboro suffering severely. His case was quickly diagnosed and there followed interminable weeks of exhausting fever, in which he was loyally nursed by his mother, Mrs. Evelyn D. Fogg, with whom he made his home, and had the active sympathy of his employers.

Deceased leaves besides his mother a younger brother and hosts of friends in jewelry, social, athletic and Y. M. C. A. circles. Mr. Fogg was but 10 years out of high school, and apparently at the outset of a successful career.

WEDDINGS



SOMETIMES,

all of a sudden, you find you have to meet an extraordinary demand —a wedding or something of that sort—for

Diamond Jewelry and Diamonds.

That's the time to write us!

Give us an idea of range of prices and you'll get the richest assortment to be had in New York City.

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Importers and Cutters of Diamonds and Precious Stones

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The Arch Crown Mounting

Your Fall stock of diamonds will appear whitest and brightest if set in Arch Crown Mountings.

¶ The open arch design admits the light freely to all sides of the stone, and light is the life of a diamond.

¶ Platinum lined Arch Crown Mountings are especially good for stock.

¶ Send for a single mounting, set a stone in it, and if you don't agree with us, take it out and send the mounting back.

The Only Mounting Ready to Set

Arch Crown Mfg. Co, 26 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.

Cross & Beguelin, New York.
Kossuth Marx Jewelry Co., New York.
Jos. Noterman & Co., Cincinnati.
Schrader-Wittstein Co., Chicago.
Chas. Wathen & Co., Denver.
Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis.
Leonard Krower, New Orleans.
M. Schussler & Co., Oakland, Cal.

Last Week's New York Arrivals.

THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY each day posts in its office a bulletin of the latest buyers visiting New York, which every member of the trade is cordially invited to copy.

ALBANY, N. Y., M. Levitz, Astor House.
O. A. Quayle, Cumberland.
S. Miller (L. Miller & Bro.), Grand Union.

BALTIMORE, MD., W. F. Jacobi (Jacobi & Jenkins), Woodstock.
H. C. Kirk (Samuel Kirk & Son Co.), Seville.
M. Oppenheimer (Oppenheimer, Koshland & Co.), Imperial.

BOSTON, MASS., H. Hilliard (Jordan Marsh Co.), 8 Greene St.
A. W. Rounds, Marlboro.
T. Stewart (Shepard Norwell Co.), Herald Sq.
W. I. Wood (R. H. Stearns & Co.), Imperial.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., J. C. Mizer (Howland Dry Goods Co.), 75 Spring St.

CHICAGO, F. Purdy (J. H. Purdy & Co.), Grand Union.

CLEVELAND, O., O. L. Mason (Williams & Rodgers Co.), Grand.

EASTON, PA., W. Bixler (C. W. Bixler & Co.), Imperial.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., H. E. Floyd, Grand.

HAVANA, CUBA, M. Heymann (Heymann Bro. & Co.), 43 Leonard St.

MERIDEN, CONN., J. J. Killeen (A. S. Thomas), Normandie.

MIAMI, FLA., H. T. Whaler, Sinclair.

NORFOLK, VA., C. W. Barrett (Miller, Rhoads & Swartz), York.

NORFOLK, VA., F. J. Stanley (Porteous & Mitchell), New Amsterdam.

OMAHA, NEBR., H. J. Penfold (H. J. Penfold Co.), Holland.

PITTSBURG, PA., L. J. Marks, Herald Sq.
W. Rosenbaum (Rosenbaum Co.), Netherland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., J. Kopelowich, Astor House.

SALEM, MASS., W. T. Grant (Almy, Bigelow & Washburn), 2 Walker St.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, S. E. Park (Boyd Park Jewelry Co.), Park Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Mrs. K. Mulls (Hall Bros. Co.), Albert.

ST. LOUIS, MO., D. G. Braham (Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.), Wellington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., E. W. Everett (Woodward & Lothrop), Broztell.

Importations at the Port of New York.

Weeks Ended June 30, 1905, and June 29, 1906.

	1905.	1906.
China, Glass and Earthen Ware:		
China	$80,687	$74,518
Earthen ware	9,766	19,487
Glass ware	22,018	25,712
Optical glass	4,906	1,639
Instruments:		
Musical	12,487	20,746
Optical	5,689	9,365
Philosophical	1,573	2,039
Jewelry, etc.:		
Jewelry	5,998	4,795
Precious stones	684,906	988,224
Watches	53,135	36,787
Metals, etc.:		
Bronzes	261	408
Cutlery	26,874	30,354
Dutch metal	2,946	3,293
Platina	20,539	55,423
Plated ware	.....	.....
Silverware	.....	19,366
Miscellaneous:		
Alabaster ornaments	806	.....
Amber	5,835	6,363
Beads	3,912	3,615
Clocks	2,255	3,204
Fans	4,080	4,750
Fancy goods	7,218	9,778
Ivory	944	21,692
Ivory, manufactures of	623	654
Marble, manufactures of	4,567	9,904
Statuary	.....	4,956

W. B. Sherratt has retired from business at Lake Park, Ia., and will engage in business at Humboldt, Ia.

New York Notes.

H. Sluizer has engaged in the diamond business at 87 Nassau St.

Hugo Glaser is no longer connected with Louis L. Grey & Co., 71 Nassau St.

Henry W. Sowade has taken a position with Adolf J. Grinberg & Son, 8 Maiden Lane.

Simon Merker, who was in business under the style of Mrs. Minnie Merker at 102 Fulton St., has closed the store.

H. Z. Oppenheimer, of H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer, went last week to Maine, where he intends to pass several weeks in fishing.

A. J. Grinberg, of A. J. Grinberg & Son, with his daughter, sailed recently on *La Savoie* for a two months' tour of Europe.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall, who completed a course in art at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn last month, has secured a position with Tiffany & Co.

Reed & Barton are advertising a reward of $50 for the return of a filigree gold neck piece mounted with precious stones, which was lost by a customer.

H. R. Conklin, of Cross & Beguelin, is spending July at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. J. G. Townly, of the same house, is passing his vacation in the Pocono Mountains.

L. Tannenbaum, of L. Tannenbaum & Co., 52 Nassau St., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed recently on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* for a two to three months' trip abroad.

William M. Green, late of M. J. Dunn & Co., will remain at the old stand, 11 Maiden Lane, room 1206, as representative of the George L. Brown Co., Attleboro, Mass., makers of rolled plate chains.

Mrs. George F. Kunz, whose husband is a member of Tiffany & Co., last week lost a diamond-studded gold belt while on her way to a church dedication in Chappaqua, N. Y. The belt was subsequently found and returned.

Jonas Koch, who recently moved from another floor to the third floor front of the Lorsch building, 37 Maiden Lane, has fitted up his new offices, in which he is now comfortably established, with double the floor space that he formerly had.

A certificate of incorporation was filed last Friday by the International Gem Co., of New York, which is to conduct business with a capital of $3,000, the directors being H. A. Dwyer, Brooklyn; D. I. Dreher, New York; Henri Casenobe, Englewood, N. J.

John A. Abel, of Abel Bros. Co., 64 John St., sailed for Europe last Thursday on the *Deutchland*. Mr. Abel will visit Germany, Austria, Bohemia, France, Holland, Belgium and England in search of precious stones and designs, and to get ideas to be used in the coming season's productions.

Oliver M. Hamrick, formerly the manager of a jewelry store, pleaded guilty in the early part of last week to the charge of abduction and paid a fine of $365. The complaint dates back to 1901. He was indicted in 1902 and thereafter his bail bond of $2,000 was forfeited by his failure to appear for trial.

The International Pearl Co. is the name of a new corporation which filed a certificate last week. It is authorized to deal in gems, pearls and precious stones, with a capital of $400,000. The incorporators named are: John Bradfute Knox and Frank C. Robertson, 96 Broadway; Jacob Burnet, 50 E. 77th St., New York.

A decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down last week sustained in part a protest of Samstag & Hilder Bros. against an assessment of duty on an importation of metal belts and ornaments of various kinds. The Board divides the article into a number of classes, sustaining the protest as to some and agreeing with the collector as to others.

Eph. A. Karelson, who appears as counsel in various proceedings in which the jewelry trade is interested, was married yesterday to Mrs. Bianca E. Duclose at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Pauline Elsasser, 1030 Lexington Ave., by Justice James A. Blanchard. Mr. and Mrs. Karelson will sail to-morrow on the *Friederich der Grosse* for a three months' trip to Europe.

A new concern, which will offer art glass products to the jewelry trade, has recently engaged in business, at 87 Maiden Lane, under the style of the Tivoli Art Glass Co. The company shares offices with L. Adler & Son, jewelry manufacturers, who are interested in the enterprise. The factory for the production of the glass has been established at Maspeth, and the company has secured the services of George Cook, formerly with the Tiffany Studios. The samples shown in the salesrooms include a wide variety of vases fashioned in conventional and eccentric shapes. The glass comes in antique and iridescent and opalescent hues and the decorations are worked in the material at the time of blowing by chemical processes.

Answers were filed last Friday in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, N. J., in suits instituted several months ago against the International Silver Co. and others by Edward R. Thomas, a banker of New York. The issues have been pending in one form or another for several years. Mr. Thomas, who is one of the leading promoters of the silver company, charges that certain defendants engaged in a plan of transferring stock for the purpose of perpetuating the present management. The answer denies that the transfers of stock were in any respect improper, and say that Mr. Thomas for several years has been trying to start a contest in the hope of forcing out the present directors in order that he might get control for speculative and stock jobbing purposes. At the last annual meeting about 45,000 shares of stock were voted by the present management and 4,300 were voted by opposition. Those named by Mr. Thomas as engaging in the transfers of stock include William E. Noore, Benjamin J. Hill, the Hackensack Trust Co., Home National Bank of Meriden, First National Bank of Meriden, the National City Bank of New York.

Market Price of Silver Bars.

The following are the quotations of silver bars in London and New York, as reported by Zimmerman & Forshay:

June	26	$.65	30 1-16d.
"	27	.65	30 1-16d.
"	28	.65¼	30 3-16d.
"	29	.65¼	30 3-16d.
"	30	.65¼	30 3-16d.
July	2	.65¼	30 3-16d.

Trans-Atlantic Voyagers.

TO EUROPE.

P. C. Gillespie, of Gillespie Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., will sail July 16.

Edward Alberti, Chicago, will sail July 10 on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*.

Henry H. Schaul and Harry May, of Schaul & May, Atlanta, Ga., sailed recently.

Samuel Kind, of S. Kind & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., sailed last week on the *Bremen*.

Leon J. Van Gelder, of Van Gelder, Kahn & Co., New York, sailed recently on the *Finland*.

A. J. Grinberg, of A. J. Grinberg & Son, New York, accompanied by his daughter, sailed recently on *La Savoie*.

A. J. G. Hodenpyl, New York, sailed last Wednesday on the *Noordam*. On the same boat was A. Hess, Chicago, Ill.

L. Tannenbaum, of L. Tannenbaum & Co., New York, with his wife and daughter, sailed recently on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*.

Sailing on the *Deutschland* recently were John A. Abel, of Abel Bros. & Co., and N. A. Moore, Jr., of Alfred H. Smith & Co., New York.

Sailing recently on the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria* were: W. S. Manheimer, of Louis Manheimer & Bro., Chicago, and R. E. Schubart, Wheeling, W. Va.

Leopold H. Herzfelder, with David Mayer, New York, and Henry C. Bergheimer, manager of Galt & Bro., Washington, D.C., sailed Saturday on the *St. Louis*.

Albert H. Gleason, of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the Jewelers Board of Trade, New York, sailed last Thursday on *La Provence*, as did also M. H. Berg, of Hyman, Berg & Co., Chicago.

FROM EUROPE.

L. H. Keller, of the Keller Jewelry Co., New York, arrived Friday on the *Baltic*.

H. Thompson Whaler, Miami, Fla., and Narragansett Pier, R. I., returned recently on the *St. Louis*.

B. Hyman, of Hirsh & Hyman, New York, will return this week on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*.

Returning last Saturday on the *St. Louis* were Max Ellbogen, of the Stein & Ellbogen Co., Chicago, and Jules Franklin, New York.

Alfred G. Stein, of Patek, Philippe & Co., New York, arrived June 23 on *La Provence*, as did Harry C. Adler, of Charles Adler's Sons, New York.

Death of Delos R. Brown.

Word of the death at his home in Peoria, Ill., Sunday, of Delos R. Brown, reached New York Monday in a telegram to M. B. Bryant, of M. B. Bryant & Co.

Many of the older members of the trade will learn of his death with deep regret. Mr. Brown was born in Cummington, Mass., 66 years ago, and was for several years in business as a jeweler at Elmwood, Ill. Of late years he has lived at Peoria, where he had many interests. A genial, generous man, his death will grieve a large circle of friends in Massachusetts as well as at his last place of residence. He is survived by a widow, two sons and a married daughter.

IN THE HEART OF THE JEWELRY DISTRICT.

Guardian Trust Company,

170 BROADWAY, COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus - Over $1,000,000

Equitable rates of interest allowed on surplus funds. Collection of out-of-town items made on reciprocal basis.

FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Vice-President. LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Vice-President. ALFRED M. BARRETT, Asst. Sec'y.

Prominent Jewelers Among our Directors: LUDWIG NISSEN. A. K. SLOAN. LEOPOLD STERN.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

182 and 184 Broadway, Corner JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - $750,000.00.
Surplus and Profits, 1,100,000.00.

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LUDWIG NISSEN, ERSKINE HEWITT, CHARLES J. DAY, Vice-Presidents.

R. B. ESTERBROOK, Assistant Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank of New York.

ORGANIZED 1852

81-83 FULTON STREET.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,335,000.

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R. A. PARKER - - Vice-President.
T. J. STEVENS, - - - - Cashier.
JOHN H. CARR, - Asst. Cashier.

Invites the Accounts of Jewelers.

Will extend every facility that good banking will justify.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

The Chatham National Bank

Broadway and John Street, New York

GEORGE M. HARD, President

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THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK

Capital and Earned Surplus, over $1,100,000. Deposits over Fourteen Millions.

Offers a favorable market for short and long time jewelry and diamond paper

The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York

Cordially invites Accounts from Good Merchants in the Jewelry Trade.

CONVENIENT LOCATION,
AMPLE CAPITAL,
LARGE SURPLUS,
LONG EXPERIENCE.

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MILES M. O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, } Vice Presidents.

JAMES D. LOTT, Cashier,
EMIL KLEIN, Asst. Cashier,
ALFRED W. DAY, Asst. Cashier.

Capital,	.	.	.	$3,000,000
Surplus,	.	.	.	$3,000,000

Broadway, Corner of Dey Street,
New York.

LATEST JEWELRY FOR SUMMER

CORRECT STYLES — SUPERIOR FINISH
ARTISTIC DESIGNS
Embodied in Our

BRACELETS	BUCKLES
BACK COMBS	NECK CHAINS
LOCKETS	BROOCHES, Etc.

DIAMONDS

Full Assortments in the Various
Grades and Sizes

We strictly refuse to sell at retail, thus eliminating every element of possible competition with our customers

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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF WATCHES, SILVERWARE CUT GLASS, ETC. COMPLETE MATERIAL DEPARTMENT

THE continued scarcity of fine Pearls is the conspicuous feature of the day in European markets.

It not only takes days of hunting, but oftentimes weeks, before one can find what he actually needs.

American buyers are therefore quite ready to appreciate the value of the co-operation of a "GEMFINDER" always on the spot.

A word in advance of your coming to Europe and an idea of your wants would insure the possibility of securing the desired goods and save time.

FREDERICK A. JEANNE,
"Gemfinder,"
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London: Chancery Lane Safe Deposits. New York: Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.

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For Jewelers and Watchmakers.

A collection of the latest practical receipts on the manufacture and repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry.

Price, $2.50

300 pages (size 7½x10½ inches), bound in cloth, stiff covers. Should be on every workbench.

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MEYEROWITZ BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF **DIAMONDS,** 37-39 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY

A Complete Line of Precious, Semi-Precious and Imitation Stones. Mail orders promptly attended to.

London, E. C., Holborn Viaduct 17. G. MARCUS.
ESTABLISHED 1860. L. O. LEVISON.
Amsterdam, Tulpstraat 2. ALEX. FELDENHEIMER.

CALIFORNIA JEWELRY COMPANY

Importers of
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES

SAN FRANCISCO, Temporary Office, Oakland, Delger Building — YOUR MEMO. ORDERS ARE SOLICITED — NEW YORK, 41 Maiden Lane

News From the Optical Trade.

W. W. Spaulding will shortly open an optical department in Ballston Spa, N. Y.

J. P. Durfee, optician, is moving into quarters in the new Kent building, Drain, Ore.

The Huteson Optical Co., Omaha, Nebr., has refurnished its optical rooms with attractive oak fixtures.

The Berteling Optical Co. will soon occupy new quarters on Bush St., near Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. Stevenson, Fitchburg, Mass., recently sold his optical business to R. M. Morley, Springfield. E. L. Piper will act as manager of the Fitchburg office.

B. B. Combs, Omaha, Nebr., attended the meeting of officers of the Nebraska State Optical Co., of which he is treasurer, which was held in Lincoln recently, and reports that eight members will attend the meeting of the A. A. O., at Rochester, N. Y., July 30-Aug. 2, inclusive.

John Coburn, who conducted an optical establishment at 215 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y., has closed his office and left Jamestown to become general manager of the Coburn Optical Co., which will open stores in Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala.

T. F. Farrell, formerly an optician of Marysville, Cal., has given up that profession since the San Francisco disaster, and in company with a number of others has organized a contracting firm to assist in the work of rebuilding the city. The company is to be incorporated and will compete for any and all kinds of building contracts.

The California Optical Co., whose principal establishment on Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal., was destroyed in the San Francisco fire, has purchased the lease held by Mrs. Bettie Laymance, of the store at 1113 Broadway, Oakland, and will take possession of one-half of the premises Aug. 1, the other half being occupied by a jewelry firm.

M. E. O'Neill, optician, Denver, Colo., has just recovered a handsome and valuable gold watch which she lost over a year ago. At the time of her loss she advertised in the papers for three months but to no avail. The case was then placed in the hands of the local detectives, and after a year's search the missing timepiece was discovered in a pawnshop and returned to its owner.

At the June meeting of the New England Association of Opticians, which was held last week at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., supervisory committees of members were appointed to promote educational interests of the organization, to watch for quackery in the trade and to scrutinize the advertising that is done by opticians, with the view of correcting abuses or shortcomings in the trade as a whole.

Abner C. Thomas, jeweler and ophthalmologist, has purchased an established optical business in the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, 29 E. 23d St., New York, and will move there in a short time. His store at Sistersville, W. Va., will be continued under the management of his brother, W. T. Thomas; another brother, L. W. Thomas, will take charge of the store at 1026 Noble St., Anniston, Ala.

Boston.

The Perry-Aldrich Co., which, as recently noted, was incorporated in Maine, has taken quarters at rooms 709-710 Washington building, 387 Washington St., where a jewelry and art goods jobbing business has been established.

The Waltham Watch Co. will close its factory next week for the usual midsummer period, giving the employes opportunity for a brief vacation while the plant undergoes thorough inspection and whatever changes are necessary.

Buyers in town during the week included: David Robertson, South Framingham; G. Schmidt, Lawrence; Mr. Pettengill, manager for H. N. Noyes, Haverhill; H. W. Darling, Stoughton; Elmer G. Tucker, Worcester; E. Beaudreau, Marlboro.

The John B. Humphrey Co. has just received from the brother of Mr. Humphrey, who is at Diamantina, Brazil, where extensive prospecting is in progress under the direction of the Humphreys, an unusually fine lot of rough specimens, one bunch of the gems averaging about three carats.

Three young men entered the store of B. J. Short, 530 Tremont St., last Friday morning, and one of them broke the glass in the showcase while the other two engaged the attention of the clerk. Each of the trio then seized a tray of emblem pins and other jewelry, all making their escape. The jewelry was valued at nearly $100.

Montgomery, Ala.

New show cases have been installed in the store of J. A. Weiss & Son for the display of cut glass, silver and china.

The owners of the site of "The Fair," which carries a stock of jewelry, will erect a five-story building in the near future.

Hardwick Ruth, of C. L. Ruth & Son, was a visitor recently at the University of the South, Suwanee, Tenn., of which he is a trustee. The store has been generally overhauled for the Summer trade.

M. E. Pepperman has added a number of new features to his store in the New Exchange building. His father, Jacob Pepperman, has just returned from a trip with the National Editorial Association, of which he was a member from the State of Alabama.

Max Robinson writes from Birmingham that a large attendance of jewelers of the State is anticipated July 10, the day set for the organization of an Alabama association. Signatures to the call indicate much interest in the movement. Mr. Robinson recently added a watch material department in his store at Birmingham.

R. Blackinton & Co., North Attleboro, Mass., are making a feature of combinations in toilet and manicure sets, arranged in silk-lined cases. For the past few years they have met with such success, considering the few patterns which they have made in these goods, that the decision to make an extensive line this year was determined upon. The line on exhibition at the New York office is handsome beyond expression.

Newark.

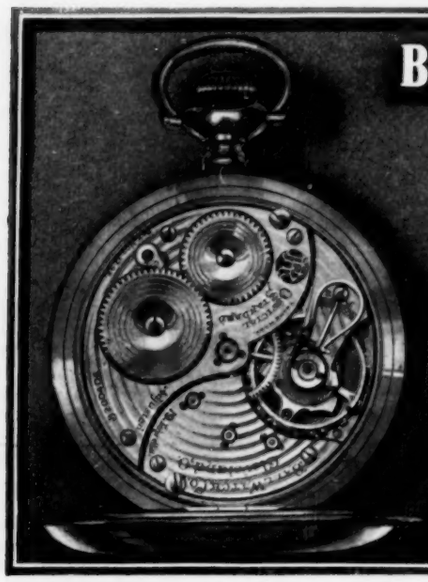
The Matthews Co., which was incorporated recently at Trenton, N. J., will manufacture silverware, with works and offices at 112 Arlington St., Newark. Harry B. Matthews, who was store manager of the Alvin Mfg. Co. for several years, will be the president of the new corporation. O. D. Jamouneau, who was formerly at the Alvin factory, will be the secretary and treasurer of the company. John Foster will also be associated with the new company.

On the application of Krementz & Co., manufacturing jewelers, at 47 Chestnut St., an order has been issued, returnable July 5, requiring the Empire Varnish Co. to show cause why it should not abate alleged nuisances. It is charged that the smoke from soft coal and fumes from linseed oil enter the jewelry factory, annoying the employes and endangering their health. Another charge is that large quantities of turpentine and benzine are stored in the varnish works without proper protection against fire. The order was granted by Vice-Chancellor Pitner. The jewelers are represented by Chandler W. Riker as attorney.

Sympathy is extended by numerous friends to John M. Cutter, manager of the Trenton Watch Co., Trenton, N. J., whose wife, Mrs. Margie Watson Cutter, died unexpectedly of a blood clot on the brain on Monday of last week at her home, 908 W. State St., in that city. Mrs. Cutter seemed to be in her usual good health until the afternoon before her death, when she complained of a slight illness and her condition grew rapidly worse. Mr. Cutter was in Chicago, and was unable to get back to Trenton until after his wife's death. About two years ago the family moved to Trenton from Elgin, Ill., where Mr. Cutter had been connected with the Elgin Watch Co. Mrs. Cutter leaves, besides her husband, a boy of 13 years.

Bogus checks were offered recently to a number of jewelers in Trenton, and at last one of their number was swindled. A well-dressed young man called at F. W. Rowe's store, 175 S. Broad St., and after buying a ring costing $5 handed in payment a check for $15 drawn on a local bank. The jeweler had no suspicion that the check was not all right, and so he handed out $10 change. Later in the day, when Mr. Rowe went to the bank to cash the check, he was surprised on learning that the order was worthless. Isaac S. Vogel, 446 S. Broad St., had a visit from a young man, probably the same swindler, who tendered a check for $15 in payment for a $4.50 ring. The check offered to Mr. Vogel was drawn on the First National Bank in the name of the Prudential Insurance Co., and was indorsed "J. B. Woodland." The jeweler offered to go with the young man in order to ascertain if the check was genuine, and this frightened the fellow, who left in a hurry.

A temporary injunction, which had been granted by Justice E. A. Spencer at a recent term of the Supreme Court in Schenectady, N. Y., restricting Charles Bickelman from erecting a piazza on his house, at 26 Union St., was vacated June 25, at a special term of the Supreme Court.



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ESTABLISHED RETAIL PRICES **PROFIT GUARANTEED**

When competition grows keen, some jeweler will sell watches at jobber's list—sure as fate.

We originated "established prices for complete watches"—always could and always have maintained them.

Why not take an exclusive agency for the Ball watches—a fair return on your time and capital guaranteed by our system of established and maintained retail prices.

Write for booklet, and watch this space.

We want to add a lot of new friends to the Ball family of railroad watch dealers.

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CHICAGO
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ESTABLISHED 1854. INCORPORATED 1893.

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DIAMONDS,
MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY,
92 TO 98 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

23-25 Looijersgracht, Amsterdam, Holland.

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CUTTERS OF

DIAMONDS.

FOR SALE.

A complete diamond cutting outfit of twenty benches, *European make*, consisting of sawing machines, rounding machines, laps, tongues, dops, scouring stands, etc., all in first class condition Will sell cheap, if sold in bulk at once, as we have replaced them with American tools.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS.

Recutting and Repairing of Diamonds.

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Vol. LII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906. No. 22.

Chicago Notes.

L. Newhouse has returned from a northern trip.

Harry Miller is on a trip to Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Geo. H. Thomas, with the Mauser Mfg. Co., is now an Odd Fellow.

M. Newhouse has returned from a trip to the Coast.

E. H. Banker, vice-president of the Benedict Mfg. Co., is on a trip east.

C. J. Roehr, representing the Basset Jewelry Co., is on a trip to the factory.

All of the Chicago jobbers are busily at work on their new Fall catalogues.

Frank H. Challen, with the Ohio Cut Glass Co., is on a trip to the northwest.

T. C. Boylan, with Manning, Bowman & Co., left for the Pacific Coast last week.

Frank T. Barton, with the Fontneau & Cook Co., has returned from the Pacific Coast.

Herbert E. Cobb, of the Daggett & Clap Co., will discontinue his regular trips to the Coast.

W. A. Fay, with the John T. Mauran Mfg. Co., has returned from the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Beckingham have returned from their wedding trip spent in Europe.

H. H. Fruer, with the A. F. Smith Co., Omaha, Nebr., is taking a three weeks' vacation here.

H. C. Rowbotham, with the Schrader-Wittstein Co., has returned from a western and southern trip.

Geo. P. Marshall, manager for E. V. Roddin & Co., has returned from a vacation to the northern lakes.

E. C. Jacob, of Woollett & Jacob, has completed the building of a Summer cottage at McHenry, Ill.

M. R. Wadds, cashier for Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., is recovering from a severe case of blood poisoning.

Math. Hermestroff, formerly of the Western Jewelry Co., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

A. R. Oughton, representing the Jennings Bros.' Mfg. Co. and the Van Bergh Silver Plate Co., has returned from a northern trip.

The Star Watch Case Co. removed its plant at Elgin, Ill., to Ludington, Mich., last week. The move was made in less than six days.

M. H. Berg, of Hyman, Berg & Co., accompanied by his wife, sailed last Thursday on *La Provence* for a three months' European trip.

A. Ellbogen, with Sproehnle & Co., is taking a vacation at Lake Harbor, Mich. C. L. Caliger, with the same concern, is at Eagle Grove, Ia.

Julius Schnering, of Otto Young & Co., is the head of a committee appointed to draft a set of by-laws for the new Chicago Jobbers' Association.

Lebolt & Co. have opened a branch store at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. It is located on Broadway between the United States and Grand Union Hotels.

The J. E. Micks Co., retail jewelers of Elkhart, Ind., have entered the jobbing field. Their retail business will still continue. Indiana, Ohio and Michigan will be the field they intend to cover.

F. E. McCullin, western manager for Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., has returned from a visit to the company's factories at Northampton, Mass.; Oneida, N. Y.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to the offices in New York.

J. B. Renker, manufacturers' agent at San Francisco, is here from the coast accompanied by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Renker lost all their personal property in the San Francisco fire. Mr. Renker will again locate in California.

Among the out-of-town buyers here last week were: A. F. Smith, of the A. F. Smith Co., Omaha, Nebr.; John W. Neasham, Ottumwa, Ia.; A. L. Haman, of A. L. Haman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. W. Hinrichs, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cliff Sherman, of M. T. Sherman & Sons, Woodstock, Ill.; J. E. Micks, of the J. E. Micks Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Adolph J. Reinhardt, Lincoln, Ill.; John Schmelzer, Centralia, Ill.; Will Fulton, with the Lewis Jewelers' Supply Co., Denver, Colo.; E. H. Carpenter, Burlington, Ia.

What promises to be an interesting discovery was the outcome of a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brayton at their Summer cottage at Lake Kinkenosha, Wis., recently. Among the guests were Walter G. King, of the Julius King Optical Co., and A. G. Larsen, with the same firm. Messrs. King and Larsen, at the request of Mrs. Brayton, removed a large boulder in front of the house, and as the stone rolled down the lawn a beautiful carved head of an Indian woman was exposed to view. It is a full face carved out of the solid rock. The base of the stone had been squared off and had evidently at one time rested on a pedestal. As the spot where it was found was formerly an old Indian trail, the sculpture had probably marked the last resting place of some former Indian queen.

Cleveland.

J. H. Heiman has placed a new street clock in front of his store, 143 Euclid Ave.

H. S. Hurlbut, of the Scribner & Loehr Co., was married, a few days ago, to a Miss Moore. J. M. Jenks, also a member of the house, was married, last week, to a lady of Dayton, O.

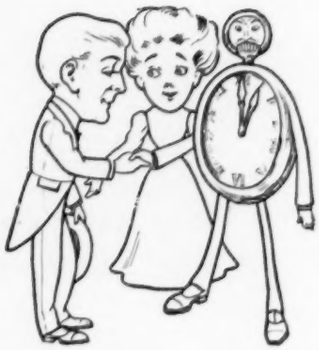
Among the recent visitors to the city were the following: A. E. Kintner, Painesville; E. E. Critz, Elyria; R. R. Moore, Cuyahoga Falls; E. F. Seaman, Monongahela, Pa.; A. J. Heiman, Barberton, and Mrs. E. D. Kindig, Elyria.

A. E. Knight will shortly open a new store on Hough Ave. and is now engaged in purchasing stock and fixtures. Mr. Knight has been a traveling salesman for the Scribner & Loehr Co. and until a short time ago covered a portion of Michigan.

Stephen Touzinsky, a jeweler formerly doing business at 4918 Broadway, was arrested, last week, on a warrant charging him with conversion, issued at the instance of the Bowler & Burdick Co. The warrant charges Touzinsky with converting to his own use the sum of $207.44. It is alleged that Touzinsky had been selling watches for the firm on a commission; that he collected the sum total named and did not account for it.

The Bowler & Burdick Co. ,of this city, has filed an intervening petition in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings brought against the firm of Davis Bros., of Galion, by Freudenheim Bros. & Levy, White, Wile & Warner and West, White & Christy. The company asks to be made one of the petitioners and asserts that the firm is indebted to the house to the amount of $357.66. Davis Bros. have filed an answer to the original petition, in which they deny the allegations made. The case will probably be interesting because of these facts.

To the Jobbing Trade.



It's Time

Now to look at our complete line of Diamond Mountings, if you have not already done so.

IMPORTERS SHIMAN BROS & CO. MANUFACTURERS

87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

LONDON: 50 HOLBORN VIADUCT. FACTORY

AMSTERDAM: 2 TULP STRAAT. 1, 3, 5 GOLD STREET.

Kansas City.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The wholesale optical business is especially good at this time, everyone having plenty to do. Wholesale jewelers are busy getting in their goods and preparing to put their men out on the road. They state, however, for the benefit of the retail trade of this section, that no traveling men on the road before July 5 will have a line of the newest goods to show the trade. Kansas City travelers will begin starting out right after July 4.

Isador Eller, Richmond, Kans., was in this city, during the past week, for medical treatment.

Ed. Netzhammer, formerly with the Hassig & Krieke Jewelry Co., has gone to St. Louis, Mo.

F. H. Stevenson, formerly of Shawnee, Okla., has taken a position with the Edwards & Sloane Jewelry Co.

J. R. Mercer has been superintending the installation of a new elevator in the Hewson building during the past few days.

H. M. Turney, Stockton, Ill., was here last week, on his way to Stilwell, Okla., where he will locate in the jewelry business.

Dr. W. F. Hammond, Manchester, Kans., and Dr. A. E. Howell, Salida, Colo., are taking a post-graduate course in the Southwestern Optical College.

M. H. Hill, Smith Center, Kans., has come to Kansas City to take a course in engraving and watchmaking with the Kansas City Polytechnic Institute.

News has been received from Walter Jaccard, of the Jaccard Jewelry Corporation, who has been making a short diamond buying trip to Europe, that he is on his way home again.

The following out-of-town jewelers not elsewhere mentioned were in this city, last week: L. E. Hendrickson, of A. C. Rosser & Co., Osage City, Kans., and Cary Mann, Baldwin, Kans.

Mr. Calder, formerly a watchmaker for F. W. Meyer, but now with the H. Walter Starcke Co., Junction City, Kans., was in this city on business during the early part of the week.

Mrs. Frances Norvell, who had been taking a course with the Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, finished last week, and went to Stuttgart, Ark., where she will engage in business as the Norvell Jewelry Co.

W. E. Huston, secretary of the American Association of Opticians; Fred C. Merry, of the Merry Optical Co., and Dr. S. W. Lane and wife, of the Southwestern Optical College, will leave the latter part of July to take in the national convention of the organization.

Morris Klein, 1027 Main St., this city, was fined $50 in the police court recently on a charge of selling goods at auction for more than they were worth. One woman asserted that she paid $13 for a watch which Klein claimed was worth $30 and which, it was alleged, subsequently proved to be worthless.

V. G. Cuthbert, who covers Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Illinois for Otto Young & Co., and makes his headquarters in this city, has been home several days, on his vacation. He took his family to Excelsior Springs, Mo., and then went on a visit to the house. He will also visit his father, in Ohio, before returning to Excelsior Springs to join his family.

Cincinnati.

Louis Rauch will leave this week on a western trip.

Irvin Herman, of Herman & Loeb, has left on a western trip.

Wallace Miller, formerly of the Miller Jewelry Co., is visiting friends here.

Joseph Kramer, of Lindner & Co., is visiting at the home of A. H. Beer, Versailles, Ind.

D. Gruen, of D. Gruen, Sons & Co., has returned from a 10 days' stay at French Lick Springs, Ind.

Fred P. Lovell, who about a year ago assigned under Kentucky laws, has offered 75 per cent. to his creditors.

C. G. Radebaugh, Suttgart, Ark., was here the past week purchasing stock for the new store that he has just opened.

Charles and John C. Daller, Jr., of the Clemens Oskamp Co., have started on a Summer's outing on the Miami river.

Steve Leubuscher, of L. Gutmann & Sons, with his wife, has arrived from Europe, where he visited many jewelry centers.

A glass shelf in one of the windows of the Oskamp Jewelry Co.'s store suddenly broke through the center and dropped, last week, carrying with it about $200 worth of goods, which were destroyed.

G. P. Becht, for 19 years with the Clemens Oskamp Co., has severed his connection with this house. The employes of the company presented Mr. Becht with a handsome gold watch fob on his retirement.

W. T. Eichelberger, of Joseph Noterman & Co., with his family, has gone to his Summer home at Clark's Lake, Mich. Edward W. Pflueger, son of William Pflueger, of this house, was lately admitted to the bar.

In the window of George Newstedt's store last week was shown a tray of watch cases which had been through the earthquake and fire at San Francisco. The shape of the cases is still perfect, though the metal has a black and burnt appearance. On some the engraving is still clear and visible.

Rudolph Frank Maier, son of Frank Maier, Bowling Green, Ky., died Monday, June 25, from injuries received from a street car at Middletown, O., on Sunday afternoon, June 24. He and a friend were returning from a fishing camp about four miles from Middletown, and were struck by the approaching car. The deceased was 21 years old, and was an employe of Fred G. Wittlinger, of that place. The elder Maier, with C. E. Richter, of Richter & Phillips, a friend of the family, went on to Middletown for the remains. The funeral took place at Bowling Green Wednesday afternoon.

Out-of-town jewelers who bought stock here last week included J. G. Irwin and daughter, Harriman, Tenn.; E. Dold, Madison, Ind.; Otto Zoellner, Portsmouth, O.; O. C. Beer, Sunman, Ind.; William Leive, Aurora, Ind.; Charles R. Brown, Dayton, O.; P. D. Freeman, Ashland, Ky.; Mr. Bowen, of Bowen & Simpson, Winchester, Ky.; John A. Worrell, Washington C. H., O.; Mr. Gayman, with the Hofman Jewelry Co., Columbus, O.; A. Wahlrab, Dayton, O.; O. E. McWaters, Somerset, Ky.; Mrs. L. Kupferschmidt, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Walter Eisensmith, Charleston, W. Va.; L. R Olmsted, North Vernon, Ind.; C. F. Schlegel, Chillicothe, O.; Mr. Rigdon, of Rigdon & Rigdon, Ohio City, O.; A. E. Axman, Franklin, O.

Two well-dressed men, one tall, the other short, called at the store of the Loring Andrews Co. about noon Wednesday and asked a saleswoman to show them some diamond rings. They described the kind they wanted, and were shown several trays, during which time the shorter man did the talking. The men were businesslike in their manner, displayed a roll of bills as though wanting to purchase, and in no way aroused any suspicion. Many articles were asked for by the shorter man, and he was apparently spending time in trying to make a selection. Finally he said his taller companion would come in later, and left the store with his companion. The clerk, in putting away the diamonds, discovered that one tray containing seven rings, valued at $600, was missing. The police were immediately notified, and are looking for the two men. The short man wore a gray suit and straw hat, and had a smooth face. His taller companion wore a blue suit and straw hat; also had a heavy sandy mustache.

St. Louis.

Joseph Linz, of Joseph Linz & Bros., Dallas, Tex., was in St. Louis last week.

Miss Eva Pecaut, of the sales staff of the L. Bauman Jewelry Co., returned last Monday from her vacation.

The vacation period of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co will begin early this month and close about Sept. 1.

The new signs on the windows of the Brooks-Auer Jewelry Co. read "J. J. Burke, President Brooks Jewelry and Optical Company."

Otto G. Steiner, secretary of the Steiner Jewelry Co., 1432A N. Park Pl., left last week for a fortnight's fishing trip at Gilead's Slough, on the Mississippi.

The auction sale of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co. is now being conducted at night until the stock has been sold out. The sale has been very successful.

Among the out-of-town buyers who visited the trade in St. Louis last week were: W. L. Derleth, Centralia, Ill.; J. Hainell, Litchfield, Ill., and E. S. Royer, Bismarck, Mo.

Alvin Bauman, president of the L. Bauman Jewelry Co., is expected back from his European trip about July 20. The vacations of this firm will not begin until after his return.

James W. Behen, of the stales staff of the Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Co., will leave for Seattle, Wash., on his vacation about the first of the month, to be absent all of this month.

The case of Charles E. Pitcher, formerly with J. F. Dailey & Co., charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the criminal court Wednesday, but was continued on the docket indefinitely, the judge refusing to *nolle prosse* the case.

Joseph Auer, traveling representative of the Bauman-Massa Jewelry Co., returned last week from his vacation spent in Yellowstone Park. Samuel H. Bauman, president of this firm, has sailed from Europe, and will arrive home about July 6.

William Weidlich, of William Weidlich & Bro., who went to Connecticut several weeks ago, called there by the death of his brother, is expected to return to St. Louis about the middle of this week. Charles Ens, manager of this firm, made a flying business trip to Springfield, Ill., during the past week.

The solid silver tea set presented at the Millers' Convention at Milwaukee has been on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange, and later will be exhibited in the Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Co.'s windows. The set consists of six pieces and cost $1,800.

Edgar L. Pike, of Joseph Linz & Bros., Dallas, Tex., and Valentine Hafner, of the Walter-Hafner Jewelry Co., Hillsboro, Tex., were included in a party of Texas business men which visited St. Louis recently on the way home from a tour of Illinois cities.

The jewelers of Franklin Ave. are quite generally joining in the movement of the Franklin Ave. Improvement Association, recently organized to obtain recognition from the city government of the claims of this street, which is said to be the longest retail street in the world.

J. F. Dailey, of J. F. Dailey & Co., who has been in Chicago since the first of June on business connected with the opening of their store in that city, is expected to return to-day. R. W. Wilson, upon his return, will go to Chicago, and while there will take his vacation, visiting many of the lake resorts around Chicago. In the intervals of the visits to Chicago of Mr. Dailey or Mr. Wilson, A. H. Aylesworth will have charge of the Chicago store of J. F. Dailey & Co.

The employes' outing of the Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co. was held last Saturday at Ramona Park, in St. Louis County, the picnickers going out to the lake in special cars of the Suburban line, which left Broadway and Locust St. at 1.20 P. M. The programme consisted of an address of welcome by J. C. O'Brien, chairman of the committee; baseball between the married and single men's teams, athletic exercises, etc. Music and dancing completed the programme, which lasted from 5 to 10.30 P. M. The officers of the course were: J. C. O'Brien, referee; N. P. Logan, clerk of the course; Charles Stephens, starter; W. A. Boehm, E. C. Eiseman and E. W. Bornmueller, judges.

Quite a number of the most prominent members of the local trade figure in a review printed in last Sunday's *Republic*, of the beginnings of some of the most successful business men of the city. According to the article, George Hess, of the Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Co., began his business career as a telegrapher; F. W. Drosten was a watchmaker's apprentice before finally becoming the head of a large jewelry concern; G. F. W. E. Eggert, of Eggert & Fisher, began as an optician's apprentice in Germany in 1881; A. P. Erker, president of Erker Bros. Optical Co., learned the business in Germany and came to the United States in 1873; Patrick T. Whelan, of the Whelan-Aehle-Hutchison Jewelry Co., began as a salesman for the Eugene Jaccard Jewelry Co., and August Kurtzeborn embarked in the business as an apprentice for L. Bauman.

San Francisco.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

One of the most pleasant surprises that has greeted the retail jewelers who have started in business again since the fire, is the fact that refugees across the bay, as well as many suburban residents are coming in increasing numbers daily to make their purchases in San Francisco. As the retail stores here are, with but a few exceptions, still located in private houses, or in out of the way places, this phase of business is particularly gratifying and is regarded as an index to the activity that will result when the new shopping district is ready for business. The return of the country trade is only second in interest to the loyalty of people around the bay. The large jewelry houses are receiving orders all the time and these without any advertising or soliciting. It has not always been possible to fill these orders here, but each day new stock is arriving and the efficiency of this service is increased. Some of the ideas that were formed immediately after the fire as to the probable drift of trade in San Francisco have been revised considerably since that time. These early deductions, made on a calâmity basis, are not being borne out by the actual resulting facts. Instead of the cheapest grades of goods being in universal demand, the reverse is true, and the call is for good substantial goods, much to the dealers' delight. Jewelers are not doing a heavy business in rings or bracelets, but they are selling many watches, clocks and table ware. When the large hotels are again open for business the tourist trade will again assume its old-time proportions and jewelers will commence to move back into the old retail district. Business is rushing with the wholesale jewelers. The country trade is above normal for this time of the year and the city business is heavy, owing to many stores which are just starting up in business again. Almost all the wholesalers who moved across the bay after the fire are now back again, but some of them are experiencing great difficulties in securing suitable offices.

Lichtenstein Bros. are now established on Market St., near 5th.

J. A. Sorensen Co., formerly of 6th St., will open a new retail store, in a few days, at 717 Market St.

G. R. Moss, formerly of G. R. Moss Co., Geary St., will open a restaurant, in a few days, on Market St.

The store of Mr. Alexander, formerly of 852 Market St., will be reopened at Van Ness Ave. and Pine St.

H. M. Abrams is back in the Kamm building, and reports a splendid business. Mr. Plamundurn, one of Mr. Abrams' traveling representatives, is to start out this week, his first trip since the fire.

Among the out-of-town visitors to the local trade last week were: Charles Harris, of Charles Harris & Son, Stockton, Cal.; L. C. Koberg, of Healdsburg and Tonopah; Mr. Mount, of Mount & Ross, Petaluma, and Mr. Frederick, Seattle, Wash.

W. H. Millroy, who was formerly with Hammersmith & Field, and who went to Los Angeles after the fire, is back again in his old position. Mr. Field has just returned from Sacramento, where he has been ever since the disaster. He has been suffering from paralysis for some time, and it is not likely that he will ever be able to resume business again.

A. I. Hall & Son are now receiving some heavy shipments of goods from the East. Mr. Huggins, president of this firm, is now in New York ordering goods for the Fall trade, and large consignments of his selections will soon arrive here. Workmen are busy on the rear of the Kamm building, in which the firm is located, but this portion will not be finished before Jan. 1, as the steel framework has to be removed. As soon as this section of the building is ready for occupancy the store will be moved there and the part now being occupied will be repaired.

The rapid growth of Van Ness Ave. as a choice shopping district, and the turn that trade has taken for the better, has induced the W. K. Vanderslice Co. to enter the field again, and an admirable store location has been secured on Van Ness Ave. near California St. This location is considered the choicest in the new retail district, and is near the Claus Spreckles mansion, now in ruins. The contract has been awarded for handsome store furnishings, and the store is expected to be ready for occupancy about July 20. A complete line of gold and silver ware and jewelry will be carried as in the former store on Sutter St.

Although the new store of Hammersmith & Field, located at Van Ness Ave. and Eddy St., is as yet unfinished, Mr. Hammersmith states that quite a good business is being done, and, in fact, has been done for the past month. Within the next 10 days the shelving and show cases will be installed and the goods that are now arriving can then be placed on display. This firm is making a specialty of restoring burnt silverware, and has taken some heavy contracts for this class of work. For the big field day that is to be held in Golden Gate Park to-day, the firm has prepared 50 medals and 27 trophies, materials for which came from the east.

Omaha.

Albert Edholm is on a fishing trip to Haywards, Wis.

John F. Mawhinney was at Fairbury, Nebr., on business, last week.

T. J. Bruner, a salesman for the A. F. Smith Co., is spending his vacation at Lake Okoboji.

Charles Ingalls, Lincoln, has sold out the entire stock formerly owned by his brother, J. F. Ingalls.

A. I. Agnew, president of the Columbian Optical Co., Denver, Colo., was a visitor here, during the past week.

W. C. Wheeler, watchmaker for the Mawhinney & Ryan Co., with his family, is spending his vacation at Vermillion, S. Dak.

Mr. Samson, of Farnham & Samson, Blair, Nebr., and Mr. Max Egge, Grand Island, were in the city last week, purchasing stock.

On June 25 Fred Brodegaard, of Fred Brodegaard & Co., was married to Miss Mary Nordin at the Danish Lutheran Church. The couple went immediately to Mr. Brodegaard's Summer home at Benson.

Jack Jennings, alias Kid Clark, and August Martin, alias McGregor, charged with the theft of a $200 diamond from the jewelry store of M. D. Franks, June 5, were found guilty of grand larceny, after the jury had deliberated 10 minutes. Neither of the men went on the witness stand in his own behalf, and no testimony was offered for them.

Fred Brodegaard, through the death of his uncle, William Beck, at Aeroeskjobing, Denmark, March 30, has fallen heir to 20,000 crowns, or $5,000. When Mr. Brodegaard left Denmark 23 years ago, his uncle promised that he would be remembered in his will. Last week Mr. Brodegaard received from the probate court of Denmark papers to be signed in the presence of Theodore Olsen, the Danish consul. As soon as they are returned to Denmark the bequest will be forwarded.

Pacific Coast Notes.

E. R. Sawyer, Santa Rosa, Cal., has moved into new quarters on Mendocino St.

Fred A. Smith, who has been in Quincy, Cal., for some time, has returned to San Francisco and re-entered the employ of Radke & Co.

M. K. Giant, Vallejo, Cal., has commenced the enlargement of his store at 325 Georgia St., by extending the salesroom to the rear 25 feet and by installing plate glass show cases.

O. Burress, a soldier who stole a diamond ring valued at $180 from A. Katz, Oakland, Cal., pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Harris last week, and an effort is now being made to have him placed on probation. Sentence has been continued two weeks.

Rothschild & Hadenfeldt, long established in San Francisco previous to the earthquake and fire of last April, have begun the erection of their future factory at San Pablo Ave. and 38th St., Oakland. The factory will not only be close to the traction lines, but adjacent to the Santa Fe and Key Route depots.

W. A. Manson, of the firm of Manson & Bay, San Bernardino, Cal., has returned from a six weeks' vacation. Mr. Manson made a general tour of Ontario, Can., visiting friends and his former home, Woodstock, Toronto and other cities. Returning to New York, he took advantage of the opportunity to buy holiday goods.

A. E. Springborg, Redlands, Cal., has recently extended his jewelry store room 20 feet to the rear and added another glass front wall case. He has also built a plate glass enclosure in the rear, to be used exclusively for cut glass, a line to which this firm has always paid much attention. The enclosure is mirror lined, and is rendered very attractive. The ceiling is lighted by a number of electric lights.

Pacific Northwest.

Harvey W. Freeze, Brownville, Ore., will leave, in a few weeks, for the east, where he will take up the study of optometry and engraving for a year.

About a week ago thieves broke into a store in Fraternity block, Colton, Ore., which contained the bankrupt stock formerly owned by J. S. Keeney, now in charge of J. J. Kennedy, trustee in bankruptcy. A number of fountain pens, some jewelry and other articles were taken, valued in all at about $100. The authorities were notified and the thieves were caught at Asotin with the loot.

Burglars, about a week ago, broke into the general store of Harrison & Harrison, Newark, Tex., and made off with jewelry and other stock aggregating about $200 in value. The safe of the same concern was blown open by burglars last year and looted of nearly $1,000 in cash.

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DIAMONDS

IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS

Recutting and Repairing odd shaped and chipped stones a specialty. Manufacturers of Mountings and Fine Jewelry. Special Designs Furnished.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Rockford Watches Speak for Themselves.

Special Notices.

Payable invariably in advance.

Rates 75c. per insertion for notices not exceeding 25 words; additional words, 2c. each.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 1c. a word each insertion; minimum charge, 25c.

Heavy type, 5c. a word; minimum charge, $1.25.

Display cards, $2.00 per inch.

In all cases, if answers are to be forwarded, 10c. extra to cover postage must be enclosed.

All answers to advertisements addressed care The Jewelers' Circular-Weekly, should be sent to the New York Office, unless the Chicago Office is specifically mentioned.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, wishes position as salesman or to work inside in wholesale house. "I., 6741," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FACTORY FOREMAN wants position in jewelry factory, where there is advancement. Address "Foreman, 6751," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FOREMAN, experienced and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of a ring factory; best references. Address "G. E., 6745," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, A POSITION as engraver, bookkeeper, cashier and saleslady; good references; terms reasonable. Address "Enquirer, 5877," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

SALESMAN, with eight years' experience, selling department and jewelry stores in east and middle west, is open for a position. "Successful, 6659," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

GRADUATE OPTICIAN, watchmaker, jeweler and salesman; seven years' experience; age 25; nothing less than $20 per week considered. "L., 6752," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

BY FIRST CLASS manufacturing jeweler and diamond setter; 18 years' experience; have had charge of shop for last six years. Address "A. B., 6692," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, desires position where hard, conscientious work will be appreciated and advancement made possible. Address "S., 6793," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FOREMAN, designer and thoroughly practical jeweler, diamond work especially; can furnish artistic original designs for presentation jewels. "E. Beach, 6774," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER desires position in New York City; has first class references and is thoroughly competent on fine and complicated work. "City, 6565," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WATCHMAKER and engraver to take charge of department; experienced; understands position and finer adjustments; best city references; A1 position desired. "H., 6754," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

YOUNG MAN (20), with high references, wishes a steady position as fine jeweler and clock repairer; also understands polishings and colorings; can also do solution. "S. H., 6743," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, AT ONCE, position by young man as second watchmaker, jewelry repairer, good engraver and salesman; can give reference; Cincinnati or vicinity preferred. "R., 6756," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FIRST CLASS watchmaker wants permanent position with reliable house; competent to take full charge; large experience on fine and complicated work; fine tools and best of references. Address "Time, 6712," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

PERMANENT POSITION wanted by an expert, first class watchmaker; thoroughly competent on all grades of watch and clock work; single; own full set of tools; well recommended. Address "Permanent, 6700," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

YOUNG MAN, Protestant, plain engraver, good jewelry and clock repairer; good salesman; send sample of engraving; fine references; go anywhere; prefer New York; $15; inquiries answered. "T., 6738," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

A WATCHMAKER of recognized ability; trained in London; 15 years' American experience; seeks position in first class firm as fine watchmaker and adjuster; highest references; have also New York optical diploma. "H. G., 6794," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

POSITION WANTED by first class watchmaker; 25 years' experience; fine set of tools; equally good on American or Swiss watches; fine pivoter; salary, $25 per week; western States preferred; no objection to small town. "R., 6666," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

AT ONCE; first change; $30 per week can get a first class all around man; watchmaker, jeweler, engraver, plain, fancy and ornamental monograms, old English stone setter, etc.; hours, 8 to 6; go anywhere, prefer south or west; others needn't answer. T. Lambert, General Delivery, Birmingham, Ala.

FIRST CLASS jeweler and engraver wants position; can do all kinds of jewelry repairing, stone setting, letter and monogram engraving, make pierced monograms; own all tools; sober; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or vicinity; inquiries answered. "L. A. S., 6782," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Side Lines Wanted.

TRAVELING diamond merchant, with years of experience west of Mississippi, and A1 references, wishes sample lines from capable manufacturers of mountings and kindred goods. Address S. H. F., care S. Cohn & Co., 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

Help Wanted.

WANTED, a clockmaker. F. V. Lindon, 62 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELER WANTED. Apply 9 Province St., one flight up, Boston, Mass.

ORDER CLERK in wholesale department. Apply Clemens Oskamp Co., Cincinnati, O.

WATCHMAKER and engraver for permanent position, at once. James Mix, Albany, N. Y.

FINE ENGRAVER and jewelry repairer; easy work; good salary; permanent position. W. H. Mortimer, Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED, two first class jewelry and silverware salesmen, for retail trade. Apply to Duhme Jewelry Co., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG LADY wanted to take care of stock and make herself generally useful. L. S. Meyer & Bro., 38 Maiden Lane, New York.

A STEADY and well paying position awaits a practical watchmaker, with A1 references. Levy's, 483 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED, experienced salesman for established line of cut glass in New England and Middle West. Address Box 774 J, Corning, N. Y.

AT ONCE, a good engraver, clock and jewelry repairer; steady position to a good man. Address "J., 6367," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

EXPERIENCED young lady to assort stones and to take charge of repair department. Untermeyer-Robbins Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

SETTER WANTED, permanent position; give references, experience, age and salary in first letter. M. E. Nabstedt & Sons Co., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a watch and clock repairer; an all around man in retail store; good wages. "A. P. S., 6762," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, jewelry repairer, engraver and optician; send samples of engraving, with particulars and salary wanted. W. H. Packard, Uhrichsville, O.

WANTED, a good watchmaker who can engrave; good position for a first class man; address with references. Sylvester Engle, 16 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.

WANTED, diamond mounters and setters, also jobbing jewelers; permanent positions, good wages. E. Maritz Jewelry Mfg. Co., 217 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED, second watchmaker and repair man; salary, $15 per week; steady position; send photograph and reference. Address Box 890, Charleston, W. Va.

DIAMOND SETTER and jeweler or watchmaker, wanting snap and permanent position, write stating lowest salary, at once. Sipe, Mooney Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DESIGNER, one experienced in silver business, on hollow ware; state experience, salary expected, etc. T. F. Tuttle Silver Co., 387 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED, AT ONCE, experienced salesman for the road; must understand the diamond, precious and imitation stone business. R. A. Breidenbach, 51-53 Maiden Lane, New York.

COLORER, first class gilder on fine gold jewelry; must know how to make solution; good position for the right party. Address "Good Wages, 6763," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, a good letter engraver who also understands repairing watches and clocks; permanent position to first class man. Address "W., 6672," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, young man with five or six years' experience in manufacturing jewelry shop; must be good jobber and be able to do some new work. Address E. C. Harpstrite, Wichita, Kans.

WANTED, jeweler, engraver and assistant watchmaker, capable to wait on trade; must be well recommended; steady position for the right man. Address Jesse Davidson, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED, WATCHMAKER, must be good salesman; experienced; salary based upon ability. Jules Ascheim, 37 Maiden Lane, New York; or, Southern Loan and Jewelry Co., Tampa, Fla.

EXPERIENCED watchmaker and engraver, or jeweler and watchmaker; no novice; good position; western Pennsylvania; send reference. "Penn, 6773," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, WATCHMAKER, good engraver, salesman; send sample of engraving; state age, years of store experience and salary expected; town 5,000. Ed. J. Niewohner, Columbus, Nebr.

WANTED, good combination watchmaker, engraver and salesman; wages $22 weekly; permanent; hours, 8 to 6; all particulars and references in first letter. T. W. Morrison, Newburgh, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN to do clock and jewelry repairing, and take charge of stock; state age, experience and salary expected; references required. Address "Connecticut, 6789," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

SALESMAN, commission or as side line, for a very high grade line of novelties for the far west, southwest, New York State and Pennsylvania; full particulars. "Sterling, 6744," care Jewelers' circular-Weekly.

WANTED, first class watchmaker of good address, who can assist as salesman; New York experience; permanent position to right man; reference required. "New York, 6665," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a good watchmaker and engraver, or a good jeweler and engraver; permanent position; good salary; references required; send sample of engraving. E. F. Jakeman, Norfolk, Va.

WANTED, WATCHMAKER on Swiss and American watches, also plain engraving; good wages; permanent position; required, first class references, also tools. T. Neafach, 336 Washington St., Johnstown, Pa.

WANTED, girls to lay out orders and make themselves generally useful in a wholesale jewelry house; only those with experience in the jewelry business need apply. Fred Kaufman & Co., 565 Broadway, New York.

A FIRST CLASS ENGRAVER; one who can do all kinds of lettering and monogram engraving; can use a good steady man at a good salary. Apply to A. Newsalt, Jeweler, cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Dayton, O.

FIRST CLASS watchmaker and optician wanted; good opportunity offered to right party; steady position; in one of the large cities in Pennsylvania; write at once. L. W. Rubenstein, 54 Maiden Lane, New York.

HELP WANTED.—Continued.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A1, practical monogram and general engraver, for a first class retail store, in a city of 30,000; send samples, references and particulars at once. "Engraver, 6771," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, a first class watchmaker and a good all around man for retail store, at once; first class job for good man; send reference; job will pay $18 to $20 per week to start. Meyer & Schamber, Meridian, Miss.

I WANT to communicate with a first class gold, silver, nickel and brass plater; none but one who understands the trade thoroughly should reply; a good opportunity. Address "Plater, 6768," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

YOUNG LADY in office of jewelry factory; must be thoroughly experienced and competent to select stones and coral; highly recommended; address, stating reference, experience, etc. Kling & Baer, 64 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED, salesman with established route in the south, to take line of sterling silver on commission basis, in connection with non-conflicting line; must furnish first class references. "Silver, 6779," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

FIRST CLASS watchmaker for American house, in New York. Address "Permanent, 6784," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

JEWELRY REPAIRER and stone setter for American house, in New York. Address, "Permanent, 6785," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, WATCHMAKER and engraver to assist in selling; also jeweler and engraver; permanent position to right man; send samples of engraving and reference in first letter; state salary. Ike Kronberg, 416 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED, a first class optician; one who understands edge grinding preferred; steady employment and good wages to the right man; must come well recommended. Address "Central Connecticut, 6640," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, to go south, a first class jeweler and diamond setter; must be a good salesman; one who can take charge of jewelry department; good salary and commission on sales to the right party. "Up-to-date, 6786," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

AT ONCE, A1 watchmaker; one who is capable of taking charge of railroad watches; also must do engraving; none but first class men need apply; reference with first letter; will pay $20 per week to the right man. Address Gorman & Green, Salisbury, N. C.

WANTED, first class optician and watchmaker; steady position; $35 per week and will increase salary if competent; send reference, age, etc.; no dwarfs need apply; have dark room and latest improved optical instruments. Geo. F. Blakeslee, Tonopah, Nev.

RESPONSIBLE TRAVELERS to take our line, consisting of fine Elk and gold jewelry, southeast and New England, also large and small cities in the entire west, as a side line on a commission basis; state territory. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 31 W. 31st St., New York.

WATCHMAKER WANTED; a young man who has learned the trade, to take a place in a store; one who can assist as salesman and make himself generally agreeable and useful; store near Maiden Lane, New York; a good future for the right young man. Write to "X. Y. Z., 6746," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, strictly first class combination man (watchmaker, jeweler and engraver); must be sober and well recommended; good salary and permanent position to good man; must be a willing worker, rapid and very thorough; state salary expected and send sample engraving in first letter, Thos. Van Auken & Co., 516 Pearl St., Beaumont, Tex.

FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER, engraver and jeweler; good salesman; some knowledge of optics; must be able to assume full charge at times; permanent position; sample of engraving and full particulars in first letter; save stamps and time if not competent; $20 per week; own watchmaker's tools. J. W. Campbell, 906 State St., Bowling Green, Ky.

WANTED WATCHMAKER; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, can place in a permanent position at liberal salary a competent man who thoroughly understands watch repairing in all its details. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED first class diamond and precious stone salesman, one who has experience with southern and western trade; excellent opportunity for a hustler; good salary and commission; answer by letter, stating experience, etc.; communications confidential. "C., 6690," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED AN ARTIST with expert knowledge of enameling to take full charge of small plant, for special work in artistically designed enameled jewelry and hollowware; address stating qualifications and particulars as to experience and ability; terms made satisfactory to right party. "W. E. T., 6724," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

WANTED, AUGUST 1, high grade salesman for well known manufacturer's line, of Providence, R. I., territory middle and western states; must have acquaintance with large department stores and leading retailers in large cities; to a young man of good address and who is aggressive and successful, with unexceptional references, a good position is open; state experience, age and salary expected. Address, "Permanent, 6590," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE, old established jewelry store, Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire E. Dreyer, Watch Materials, 75 Nassau St., New York.

JEWELRY BUSINESS for sale; are you looking for an A1 business opportunity; it will pay you to investigate; stocks, fixtures and building about $6,000; good reason for selling. "H., 6759," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

A COMPLETE up-to-date plant for manufacturing silverware, metal goods and clocks is offered at great sacrifice; power and hydraulic presses, drop hammers, lathes, moulds, etc., must sell to close estate. Lesser Bros., attorneys, 299 Broadway, New York.

QUICK ACTION by corresponding with us; we buy your entire stock; or send us your surplus stock of watches and diamonds; we originated this method and have twenty years of quick action and good service to our credit. Joseph Brown & Co., Fifth Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU WISH TO RETIRE? We buy jewelry stores to any amount; also entire stocks of jewelry, diamonds, watches, silverware, fixtures, etc.; we are known all over the United States to pay highest spot cash; notify us, we will call on you at once; all business transacted we handle strictly confidential. Address Brooklyn Purchasing Syndicate, 608 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., or Tel. 2328, Williamsburg.

For Sale.

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, a lot of bracelets, long chains, set tie pins, chatelaine pins, hair barrettes, hatpins, scarfpins, necklaces; prices, 75 cents to $3.75 dozen, less 10 per cent. for cash; goods were manufactured for a jobber who failed; selection packages sent to well rated jewelers. Dan I. Murray, Broker, 3 Maiden Lane, New York.

AT 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. less than regular price, a job lot of real amber necklaces, fine cut jet brooches, jewel necklaces, French pearl necklaces and cut crystal hat-pins, all of German and French manufacture; must be sold at once; price, $1.25 per dozen up to $60 dozen, less 5 per cent. 10 days, net 30 days; selection packages on memorandum to well rated dealers; any one lot if you want ambers and jets at cut prices; be quick or you will regret it. Dan I. Murray, Importer, Broker, 3 Maiden Lane, New York.

To Let.

DESK ROOM or part of office to let. 3 Maiden Lane, Room 53, New York.

WILL RENT to desirable party, desk room with office privileges, in light, attractive office; manufacturer's representative or diamond dealer preferred. "Maiden Lane, 6775," care Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED, a second hand Webster-Whitcomb lathe, must be in good condition, with or without chucks, for cash. Address Kurt Arnold, 1004 E. Market St., Akron, O.

Lost.

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Philadelphia.

J. R. Bolte, 1804 Market St., has returned from a trip to Niagara Falls.

George Stoll, Lebanon, is complaining of the loss of a valuable English bulldog.

Max Einhorn, of M. Sickles & Sons, spent Sunday at Anglesea, N. J., fishing.

H. S. Fitch, Shamokin, returned, last week, to business after a four weeks' illness.

F. B. Wallem, Camden, N. J., has returned from a short vacation to Wildwood.

John Geist and David Gutekunst, of J. B. Bechtel & Co., have departed on their vacations.

John Smyth, formerly of 1711 South St., has opened his new retail store at 52d St. and Baltimore Ave.

H. T. Whaler, Miami, Fla., was in Philadelphia last week purchasing goods to stock the store which he is about to open at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

The widow of Malcolm Graham, who died about a year ago, and who formerly conducted a store on N. Front St., was remarried last week to a neighboring druggist.

Charles Schwartz, formerly a retailer on 8th St., near Chestnut St., but who for the past two years has been in the south, has returned to this city, and will probably open a jewelry store here.

Out-of-town retailers buying of the local wholesade trade last week included C. F. Kuhn, Cape May, N. J.; D. H. Krause, North Wales, Pa.; George Ware, Atlantic City; M. Friedberg, Atlantic City, and S. Hart, Kennett Square.

Thomas Campbell, western salesman for M. Sickles & Sons, has resigned his position to go with the Koshland & Italie Co. Mr. Campbell is well known in the trade, and before going to M. Sickles & Sons was with the B. F. Williams Co.

H. Gantt, of Wm. H. Gannt & Son, Newport, Pa., is making extensive alterations and additions to his store and remodeling it along the latest lines. Mr. Gantt was in this city last week arranging the details of the renovation of his store.

A. J. Le Jambre, William Williams and Jacob Mann were among those who attended the funeral services Thursday over the body of Jacob F. Henderson. Mr. Henderson was especially well known to jewelers, whom he has entertained often and well on occasions of their festive celebrations.

Walter Hazelton, with Charles H. O'Bryon, 735 Sansom St., was made the victim of a clever practical joke at the Jewelers' Club vaudeville show last week, when from the stage it was stentoriously announced that he was urgently wanted at home. This announcement came officially just as Mr. Hazelton was enjoying himself most, but as might have been expected from a man married and with a family he departed at once for home only to find that it was all a hoax.

The officers of the Koshland & Italie Co., the new corporation which succeeded the partnership of Koshland & Italie, the successors of Wm. Morris & Co., are: Charles Koshland, president; Bernard Italie, secretary and treasurer, and George E. Donaldson, director. Mr. Koshland, the president, started, just nine years ago, with the late firm of Wm. Morris & Co., and Mr. Italie started 12 years ago with the same house; both were admitted to the firm exactly five years ago. Mr. Donaldson was with the late concern for eight years.

Simons, Bro. & Co.'s baseball nine administered last week the first defeat to the nine representing M. Sickles & Sons. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the Simons' representatives. M. Sickles & Sons struggled hard for victory, appreciating that upon the result of this match depended largely the championship of the wholesale trade. The game was played at North Cramers' Hill, N. J., but since this is the first game the house of Simons has won this season the nine of M. Sickles & Sons proposes to continue playing other nines until its reputation is re-established. Then a return game may be sought with the team of Simons, Bro. & Co. The nine of M. Sickles & Sons met the one of L. P. White Saturday, at Logan, and Simons, Bro. & Co.'s team have yet to meet teams defeated by the nine of M. Sickles & Sons.

Lancaster, Pa.

M. Dattelbaum, of Dattelbaum & Friedman, visited this city last week.

John J. Bowman, of Ezra F. Bowman's Sons, visited Philadelphia last week.

F. A. Peters, of the H. S. Meiskey Co., is home from a trip through central Pennsylvania.

A. F. Hitchler, missionary for the Hamilton Watch Co., has gone to his home in Wilkes-Barre on his vacation.

At last week's High School Alumni Association reunion and reception John B. Roth, Jr., conducted the instrumental musical exercises.

Among the jewelers visiting here last week were F. H. Ewald, Coatesville; E. P. Zane, Ephrata; J. H. Andrews, Strasburg; J. H. Sensenig, New Holland; C. E. Hinkle, Ephrata.

W. E. Dudley, who came to the Hamilton Watch Co.'s factory last March from South Bend, Ind., to prepare for the manufacture of an O-sized movement, has been made assistant superintendent of the Hamilton factory.

Alfred W. Moyer, manager of the Non-Retailing Co., and Milo B. Herr, secretary of the company, with their wives, returned home last week from a four weeks' trip to the West, on which they visited Chicago, Milwaukee, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and the Yellowstone Park, the Great Lakes, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The jewelers of Haverhill, Mass., have decided to close their stores, Mondays, at 6 P. M. and on Wednesdays at 12 M., during the months of July and August and in September until the 12th inclusive.

The business heretofore conducted in Fresno, Cal., at 1119 J St., in the name of H. B. Oberlin, was recently changed to the name of Oberlin Bros., consisting of H. B. Oberlin and C. S. Oberlin, who are equal partners therein, and who are each liable as partners for all indebtedness against the business heretofore conducted by H. B. Oberlin.

Pittsburg.

P. C. Gillespie, of Gillespie Bros., sails July 16 for Europe. He will be gone two months.

Unless something unforeseen happens, E. P. Roberts & Sons expect to begin moving into their new store this week.

Harry Heeren is taking a leading part in the ball of the Washington Infantry, to be given at Luna Park, early next month.

W. R. Hill, Fayette City; P. J. Manson, Jeannette; J. F. Murphy, Dawson; Frank Bloser, New Kensington, were among the out-of-town merchants who visited Pittsburg last week.

J. R. Reed & Co. will next week begin their semi-annual inspection of the watches of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburg. The inspection will require several weeks, as hundreds of watches will be examined.

Ira E. Reidenbach, 205 Federal St., Allegheny, in the suit against the Burgess and the Town Council of Ben Avon, where he lives, has secured an injunction against them, restraining the defendants from removing trees in front of his property.

Miss Esther M. Keggle, employed at Gillespie Bros., celebrated her birthday last Saturday, and in honor of the occasion she was presented with a candy cane, six feet in length, it having been ordered especially for the occasion by the clerks in the store.

W. J. Johnston, of the W. J. Johnston Co., who has been in Washington for some time, attending the sessions of Congress and listening to the debate in the House of Representatives, regarding the alleged watch combination, has returned to Pittsburg.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce gave a joint dinner last week at the Hotel Annex, which was attended by 400 business men, some of whom were local jewelers. The dinner was held in the interest of improving local waterways. A number of visiting Congressmen were present.

Sam F. Sipe, last week, nearly lost a $2,500 diamond ring, which had been thoughtlessly taken by a customer, who put the ring in his pocket and walked out of the store. Mr. Sipe did not discover that the ring was missing until the man had gone several minutes, and then there was a hasty chase to bring him back. The customer had called at the store to exchange a ring with one stone for one with three gems, and was in a big hurry. The bargain, for this reason, was not struck. The man laid his ring on the counter and put the three-stone ring in his pocket, and Mr. Sipe put the one-stone ring in the case. When he discovered it was missing, he sent his own son after the man, who was found a half block away. The man returned, asked what was wanted, and Mr. Sipe told him he had a $2,500 ring which he desired. The man appeared to be greatly surprised and, after feeling in his pocket, handed it over. Mr. Sipe is, however, satisfied that the man was not attempting to steal it, "but still I feel better satisfied with the ring in the case," said Mr. Sipe.

Mr. Gates, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., has taken charge of the jewelry department of F. H. Merritt & Co., Milford, Ia.

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PATENT DEPARTMENT

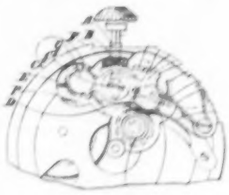
[IN WHICH IS CONTAINED A LIST OF THE LATEST PATENTS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED AND THE REGISTERED TRADE-MARKS.]

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUE OF JUNE 19, 1906.

823,503. STEM-WINDING WATCH. NUMA BEGUELIN, Solathurn, Switzerland. Filed Sept. 16, 1904. Serial No. 224,704.

A winding and hand-setting mechanism for watches comprising a longitudinally-movable operating-stem, a pinion rotatable by the said stem, a series of gear-wheels driven by the said pinion,



a pivoted lever carrying said gear-wheels, spring-winding mechanism and hand-setting mechanism adapted to be engaged respectively by said gearing in accordance with the position of the said lever, a second pivoted lever actuated by said operating-stem, two projections on said lever, one of which is adapted to engage the side of the first lever, a spring acting upon the other projection and a second spring acting in the opposite direction against the side of the said first lever.

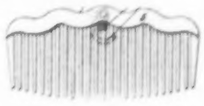
823,517. SAFETY-LOCK FOR BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS AND THE LIKE. FREDERICK DEISSLER, New York. Filed Aug. 26, 1905. Serial No. 275,869.

In a device of the class described, a loop-shaped hook member open at one side and adapted to receive the pointed end of a pin, a locking-arm pivoted in the base of the hook member by means

of a shank connected therewith and passing through said base, said shank being provided on the side of the base of the hook member opposite the locking-arm with a locking-finger adapted to be thrown into approximate engagement with the end of the hook member so as to complete the loop formed thereby, and means whereby the locking-arm may be engaged with the hook member when said arm and finger are in their operative positions.

823,555. COMB-FASTENER. GEORGE H. SMITH and JACOB STIEGLITZ, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed Feb. 18, 1905. Serial No. 246,353.

The improved comb herein described having a hook pivoted between the ends thereof, near the



upper edge and movable in a plane parallel with the plane of the series of comb-teeth, said hook having a finger-piece or part movable therewith in said parallel plane and adapted to lie either at the comb-back in parallel relation therewith or to project above said edge.

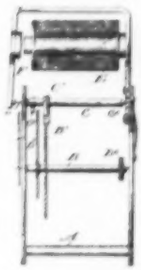
823,670. TEA STRAINER AND INFUSER. FRANCIS N. DENISON, Victoria, Can. Filed April 21, 1905. Serial No. 256,762.

In a tea infuser and strainer, the combination with the pot and the lid having an opening therein, of a perforated tea-receptacle and a divided stem having a lower portion connected to the receptacle

and an upper lifting portion pivotally connected to the lower portion and having lateral resiliency.

823,682. SYNCHRONIZING MECHANISM FOR TIMEPIECES. AUGUSTUS L. HAHL, Chicago. Filed Sept. 26, 1903. Serial No. 174,777.

The combination with a timepiece, of an escapement comprising an escape-wheel fixed upon the seconds-hand shaft and a co-operating anchor, an axially-movable shaft upon which the anchor is mounted, a radial finger fixed upon the seconds-



hand shaft, a pin fixed upon the anchor-shaft, and means for axially moving said anchor-shaft and thereby locating the anchor in a plane out of the path of movement of the escape-wheel and simultaneously locating the fixed pin on the anchor-shaft in the path of the movement of the radial finger on the seconds-hand shaft.

823,704. NAPKIN-HOLDER. JAMES SIMPSON, Crookston, Minn. Filed March 9, 1905. Serial No. 249,313.

The herein-described napkin-holder made of a single piece of resilient wire doubled to form a hook having a downwardly-directed bill, vertical spaced portions 6 at the inner end of the bill, lateral oppositely-extending jaws 3 having the

inner side portions 7 bent outwardly from the lower ends of the portions 6 and extending at right angles to said portions 6 and the outer side portions 8 bent reversely with reference to and converging inwardly toward and coming in contact with the sides 7, and the outwardly-curved finger-piece 4 connecting the ends of the outer side portions 8 of said jaws.

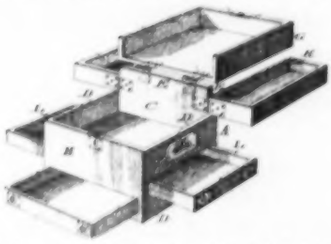
823,743. SAFETY ATTACHMENT FOR SCARF-PINS. ELIAS L. SCHREIBER, New York, assignor of one-half to Denizen H. Phillips, New York. Filed Dec. 5, 1905. Serial No. 290,344.

A safety-attachment for scarf and other pins, comprising a screw provided with a head having transversely therethrough an opening through

which the pin may be passed, and a nut mounted on said screw and provided at one side with a projection or hub member having a recess adapted to receive a part of the head of the screw, the rim of the projection or hub member being adapted to bear on the pin.

823,778. DISPLAY-CHEST FOR SILVERWARE, ETC. EMIL HERBECK, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Jan. 10, 1906. Serial No. 295,381.

A chest having a body, a lid and a swinging tray, one of the walls of said body having an upward



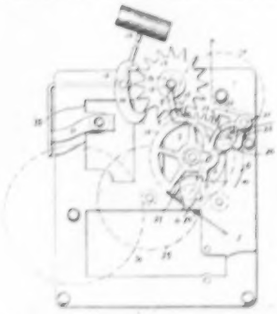
extension and said swinging tray being pivotally connected with the side of said extension.

823,798. DESK UTENSIL. JOSEPH N. MAINGOT, Trinidad, British West Indies. Filed Oct. 3, 1905. Serial No. 281,163.

An article of the kind described comprising a tubular casing forming a handle, said casing having two compartments at the ends thereof and

being separable at a point below the upper compartment, an absorbent pad at the end of one compartment, and means as the perforated spring-pressed disks adapted to turn in relation to each other for regulating the flow to said pad.

823,894. INTERMITTENT-ALARM CLOCK. WILSON E. PORTER, New Haven, Conn., assignor to the New Haven Clock Co., New

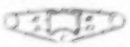


Haven, Conn. Filed Jan. 8, 1906. Serial No. 295,067.

In an intermittent-alarm clock, the combination with a wheel of the alarm-train, of a pin carried thereby, a vibratory alarm-lever having a stop-finger for engagement by the said pin, a coupling-hook carried by the said lever, and a wheel of the time-train engaged by the said hook, whereby the lever is coupled with the said wheel.

823,905. SAFETY-PIN. JOHN C. TRAILL, Malvern, Victoria, Australia. Filed June 26, 1905. Serial No. 267,065.

A double safety-pin formed of a single piece of wire bent upon itself to form a central pocket portion and having its extremities extended into opposite pin portions, the free ends or points of



the pin portions being directed toward the pocket portion and adapted to be engaged therewith and be closed thereby, and the wire in each of the two pin portions being bent one and a half times to form springs H, H, at that end of the pin portion farthest removed from the pin-point.

823,975. DEVICE FOR FILLING FOUNTAIN-PENS. HARRY B. SMITH, Janesville, Wis. Filed Aug. 7, 1905. Serial No. 273,673.

In a fountain-pen, the combination with a handle inclosing a laterally-compressible ink-reservoir

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and provided with a pen-point and a lateral opening, a compressible strip located within the handle and having a threaded stem projected through the said lateral opening thereof, and a pressure-knob mounted upon the projecting end of the stem to serve as a clamp-nut, or an adjustable stop and finger-piece according to the position of the knob with reference to the handle, threaded stem and compression-strip.

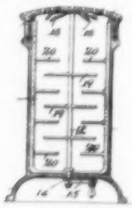
824,023. CIGAR-CUTTING PAPER-KNIFE. HENRY H. JAMES, New York. Filed Jan. 15, 1903. Serial No. 139,101.

A cigar-cutting paper-knife comprising a solid body composed of a single piece of metal having a longitudinal recess near one end, and an extended handle tapering outwardly at the opposite

end; a finger-pivoted in said recess having a notch in its forward end, a pressure-surface near said end, a cigar-end cutter mounted on said finger, a spring to hold said finger outwardly, and a spring-catch at one end of the recess to engage said finger when closed, said pressure-surface and spring-catch being disposed in position to be actuated by the holder's thumb; a side aperture connecting with said recess whereat to enter a cigar end to be cut, and an exit-opening provided below the cutter.

824,058. CONDIMENT-HOLDER. WILLIAM J. BAIN, Pierce City, Mo. Filed Oct. 20, 1905. Serial No. 283,684.

A condiment-holder comprising a receptacle, a beater mounted to rotate therein, a removable de-



vice mounted within the receptacle, and inwardly-directed arms upon said device and adapted to co-operate with the beater.

824,072. BRACELET. THEODORE W. FOSTER, Providence, R. I. Filed Jan. 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,933.

In a hinged bracelet, a concealed hinge comprising a member having a solid body portion from the end of which extends a central arm having an end in the concave face of which is a

groove forming at one end a stop-shoulder, and a member having a solid body portion from which extend two side arms supporting a cross-bar having on its convex face a stamped-up stop-teat adapted to enter the groove and engage with the stop-shoulder in the first member to limit the opening movement of the hinge.

824,073. BRACELET. THEODORE W. FOSTER, Providence, R. I. Filed Jan. 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,934.

In a bracelet, a concealed hinge comprising two identical interlocking members each member having a solid end from which extends a rigid arm

cut away to form an arm having on its inner face a groove, a lip, a raised and a depressed portion intermediate the groove and the lip, and a spring side arm parallel with the central arm and forming an intermediate space.

824,074. BRACELET. THEODORE W. FOSTER, Providence, R. I. Filed Jan. 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,935.

In a bracelet, a concealed hinge comprising a member having a solid body portion from one end of which extends a central arm having a curved portion merging into a hook-shaped end, the inner concave face and the outer convex face of the curved portion being struck from a center which is concentric with the center on which the hinge opens, and a tubular member having a hollow body portion, an open end, a closed end in which

is a rectangular opening into which the central arm of the solid hinge member extends, and a stop-pin which extends across the inner concave face of the central arm on the solid member and is secured in the tubular member.

DESIGNS.

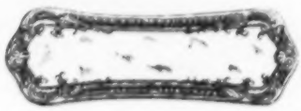
38,087. BADGE. DALLETH Z. MERCHANT, Portsmouth, Va. Filed March 23, 1906. Serial

No. 307,725. Term of patent 3½ years.

38,090. BACK OF BRUSHES. WILLIAM C. CODMAN, Providence, R. I., assignor to the Gor-

ham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. Filed May 16, 1906. Serial No. 317,250. Term of patent 14 years.

38,091. BACK OF BRUSHES. WILLIAM C. CODMAN, Providence, R. I., assignor to the Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. Filed



May 16, 1906. Serial No. 317,251. Term of patent 14 years.

38,092. HANDLE OF SPOONS, FORKS, OR SIMILAR ARTICLES. SIDNEY A. KELLER, New York, assignor to R. Blackinton & Co.,

North Attleboro, Mass. Filed May 16, 1906. Serial No. 317,249. Term of patent 7 years.

38,093. TEAPOT OR SIMILAR ARTICLE. MURRAY B. LEETE, Wallingford, Conn., assignor to R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wal-

lingford, Conn. Filed May 9, 1906. Serial No. 316,041. Term of patent 14 years.

UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.

[The following trade-marks have been adjudged entitled to registration under the Act of Feb. 20, 1905, and are published by the Patent Office in compliance with Sec. 6, of said act, which provides: "Any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark may oppose the same by filing notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, in the Patent Office, within 30 days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered, which said notice of opposition shall be verified by the person filing the same before one of the officers mentioned in Sec. 2, of this act. If no notice of opposition is filed within said time the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of registration therefor, as hereinafter provided for."]

PUBLISHED JUNE 19, 1906.

SER. No. **2,323.** WATCH-DIALS AND WATCH-MOVEMENTS. RODE WATCH CO., New York. Filed April 20, 1905.

CHRONOSENTRY

The arbitrary word "CHRONOSENTRY."

SER. No. **5,756.** OPERA-GLASSES. MERRY OPTICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 15, 1905.

DENISE

The word "DENISE."

SER. No. **5,757.** OPERA-GLASSES. MERRY OPTICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 15, 1905.

BADERE

The fanciful word, "BADERE."

SER. No. **5,762.** SPECTACLE AND EYEGLASS FRAMES, MOUNTINGS AND LENSES. MERRY OPTICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 15, 1905.

The representation of a diamond-shaped figure.

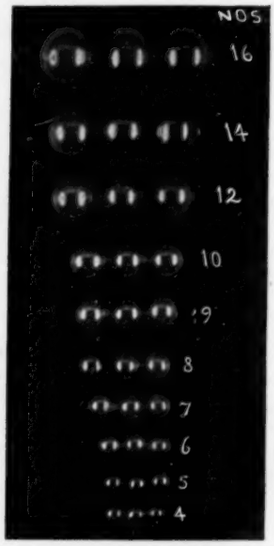
SER. No. **6,838.** PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED. F. W. DROSTEN JEWELRY CO., St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 27, 1905.

The pictorial representation of a fleur-de-lis with the word "DROSTEN" printed on a scroll extending across the lower portion thereof and with the words "ST. LOUIS" above the scroll. Below the fleur-de-lis are the words "THE DIAMOND CENTER OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE."

SER. No. **7,544.** LEATHER PURSES AND SATCHELS. A. & E. LEATHER GOODS CO., New York. Filed June 6, 1905.

The dipthong Æ in a circle.

SER. No. **10,263.** HAIR-BRUSHES, CLOTHING-



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BACK and SIDE COMBS,
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BRACELETS,
HAT PINS,
RINGS,
STRING PEARLS, Etc.

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Makers of French Jewelry Novelties,
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Illustrations ⅛ size.

No. 21, Cigar Jar, List $12.50

No. 112, Ice Tub, Removable Drainer, List $10.00

No. 102, Loving Cup, $10.50

Patented August 1st, 1905.

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St. Louis, U. S. A.

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TAVANNES

Is Fully Guaranteed

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TAVANNES WATCH COMPANY

2 & 4 Maiden Lane, New York

BRUSHES, HAT-BRUSHES AND BONNET-BRUSHES. James E. Blake, Attleboro, Mass. Filed July 13, 1905.

SterlinE

The word "SterlinE," the first and last letters of the word being capitals.

Ser. No. **15,171.** WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Tiffany & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 4, 1905. Used 10 years.

TIFFANY & Co

The word, character and abbreviation "Tiffany & Co."

Ser. No. **18,778.** WATCHES AND WATCH PARTS. The Hampden Watch Co., Canton, O. Filed April 13, 1906.

Upper Ten

The words "Upper Ten."

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED JUNE 19, 1906.

53,945. METAL-POLISH. Ayling Bros., Chicago.
The letters and character "B-K." Used 10 years.
Filed April 28, 1905. Serial No. 3,431. Published April 24, 1906.

53,989. SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AND PARTS THEREOF. Southern Optical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
The letters "S. O. Co."
Filed March 15, 1906. Serial No. 17,908. Published April 24, 1906.

54,036. LEATHER PURSES AND HAND-BAGS. Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.
The word "Gorham." Used 10 years.
Filed March 7, 1906. Serial No. 17,629. Published April 24, 1906.

54,083. WATCH-MOVEMENTS. Louis Manheimer & Bros., Chicago.
The words "Locomotive Special."
Filed Nov. 17, 1905. Serial No. 14,766. Published April 24, 1906.

54,119. HOLLOW SILVERWARE. Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.
The compound word "Goldym-Bronz."
Filed Jan. 11, 1906. Serial No. 16,121. Published April 24, 1906.

54,162. TIME-REGISTERS. Dey Time Register Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
The word "Dey." Used 10 years.
Filed Feb. 16, 1906. Serial No. 17,080. Published April 24, 1906.

54,163. TIME-REGISTERS. Dey Time Register Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
The word "Drum." Used 10 years.
Filed Feb. 16, 1906. Serial No. 17,081. Published April 24, 1906.

54,164. TIME-REGISTERS. Dey Time Register Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
The word "Drumdial." Used 10 years.
Filed Feb. 16, 1906. Serial No. 17,082. Published April 24, 1906.

54,165. TIME-REGISTERS. Dey Time Register Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
The word "Dial." Used 10 years.
Filed Feb. 16, 1906. Serial No. 17,083. Published April 24, 1906.

54,171. KNIVES AND RAZORS. Ewald Krusius, New York.
The letters "K B," associated with the word "Extra."
Filed March 22, 1906. Serial No. 18,166. Published April 24, 1906.

54,172. CUT-GLASS ARTICLES. The Libbey Glass Co., Toledo, O.
The word "Libbey." Used 10 years.
Filed Feb. 20, 1906. Serial No. 17,208. Published April 24, 1906.

54,179. WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF. Adolphe Schwob, New York.
The monogram of letters "V W C."
Filed July 12, 1905. Serial No. 10,172. Published April 24, 1906.

54,186. SILVER-PLATED FLAT WARE, HOLLOW WARE AND TABLE WARE. Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., New York.
The words "Buster Brown."
Filed March 1, 1906. Serial No. 17,439. Published April 24, 1906.

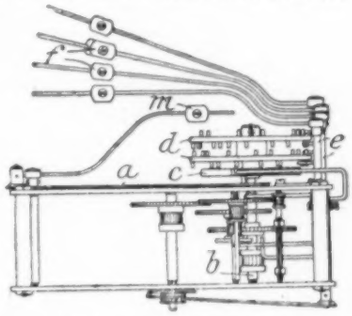
BRITISH PATENTS.

(Abridgments of Specifications, 1905, from *The Illustrated Official Journal.*)

ISSUE OF JUNE 14, 1906.

2,790. CLOCKS. C. F. Stahlecker, Newington, Middlesex. Feb. 10.

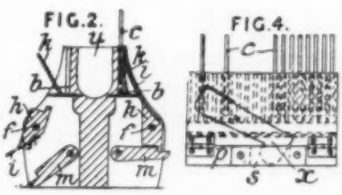
Striking-Mechanism; Chimes.—The main arbor *b* of the striking-train is prolonged beyond the rear plate, and carries the locking-wheel *c* and two pin-



wheels *d*, which carry pins on each face for tripping the tails *e* of four hammers *f*. A lever *a* for operating the hour-hammer *m* is lifted and dropped by a pin on the locking-wheel.

2,975. MATCH STANDS. J. A. Brander, Sittertal, near Bischofzell, Switzerland. Feb. 13.

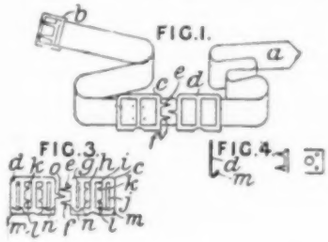
Match stands have bodies grooved for the reception of the matches, which are held in place by resilient plates, friction surfaces being placed between the plates and the matches, which are ignited on withdrawal. The matches *c*, Fig. 2, placed in the grooves *b* are held in place by steel plates *i* fixed to holders *h* mounted on longitudinal



axles *f*, catches *m* being fixed to secure the holders in position. The paper *k*, provided with a friction surface, is held against the matches, and the recess *u* receives ash, cigar ends, and the like. In the modification, of which Fig. 4 is a back view, there is only one row of matches, and the steel plate is fixed to a support *p* hinged to the body of the stand and kept in position by a lug on the catch *x* fitting into a recess between the back of the support *p* and a plate *s* screwed to it. If desired, a cigar-cutter may be combined with the match stand.

3,046. BELTS FOR PERSONAL WEAR. F. Salmon, London. April 12.

The belt *a*, Fig. 1, having a buckle *b*, is threaded through slots *g*, *h*, *i*, *j* in the plates *c*, *d*, Figs. 3 and 4, and is fastened by means of pointed



tongues *l*, *k* or by sewing. The plates *c*, *d* are provided with pins *e*, *f*, *o* to hold down the blouse or bodice, and with hooks *m*, *n* which engage the skirt-band and hold up the skirt. In a modification, the plates are sewn to the inside of the skirt-band, the hook being dispensed with.

3,052. UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, ETC. E. A. Mitchell, Sussex. Feb. 14.

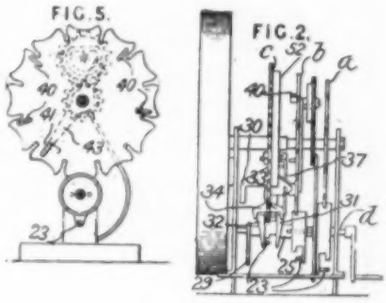
The sticks of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades and the like are provided with detachable end-parts *c*, *d*, which are secured by the threaded tubes *e*

screwing upon the extensions *b*. Walking-sticks may be made similarly in three or more pieces.

[Reference has been directed under Patents Act, 1902, to Specification No. 21,147, A.D. 1894.]

3,059. CALENDARS. J. Ballantyne, Boston, Mass., U. S. Feb. 14.

In a clock-driven calendar, three annual dials carrying days of the month, months and days of the week are respectively connected to three gear-wheels, *a*, *b*, *c*, Fig. 2, by coaxial spindles. These gear-wheels have 31, 12 and 7 radial slots, separated by curved recesses, and are driven intermittently by pins on a clock-driven shaft *d* rotating once in 24 hours. The week-wheel *a* is driven directly from the clock-shaft, but the year and month wheel *b*, *c*, engage alternatively with pins 23 on a sleeve 25 which rotates with the shaft *d* but can slide along it. The month-wheel *c* carries an ear on each side, these ears 33, 34 engaging at different times with disk cams 31, 32 on the sliding sleeve 25, and throwing this sleeve into or out of engagement with the year-wheel *b*. A segmental flange 52 on the month-wheel prevents this from occurring prematurely. These fixed ears act for the months of 31 days. When the year-wheel *b* is being driven, a projection 29



on the sleeve meets another projection 30 on the month-wheel *c* and moves this wheel forward until the first day of the month is indicated. For short months, a swinging ear 37 on the month-wheel *c* is provided, which is locked by a lug 40 on the year-wheel *b* at the end of each 30-day month, and acts like a fixed ear. For the month of February, a movable lug 41, Fig. 5, is provided on the year-wheel, this lug being attached to a lever 43 pivoted to the axle of the wheel. The other end of this lever 43 has a pin engaging in a cam-groove of a gear-wheel pivoted to the year-wheel and engaging a fixed central gear with a different number of teeth. By this arrangement, the movable lug is made to lock the swinging ear a day late every four years.

3,134. BRACELET FASTENINGS. T. Wilcox (trading as M. Wilcox & Son), Birmingham. Feb. 15.

A bracelet is fastened by means of a locket with

At Last!

KEY RING PROBLEM SOLVED!

Patented Key Ring, Silver, $9.00 Doz.

The above key ring does the trick. You can put on and take off one dozen keys in less time than you could take one off any other make. We can also supply patent key rings in 10 and 14K. gold.

See our fall line before you place your order for **Sterling Silver, Picture Frames, Card Cases,** the new style **Pocket Book, Toilet Ware, Manicure Articles, Buckles, Match Safes, Child's Cups** and other hollow ware,

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O. J. SOMERS

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JOBBERS IN WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

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in the Timing Contest of the Astronomical Observatory in Geneva, for the year 1905, comprising: The only First Unique Prize for Best Average Running; 2 First Prizes out of 3; 5 Second Prizes out of 10; 8 Third Prizes out of 18; 9 Fourth Prizes out of 24; 10 Honorable Mentions out of 23; 11 Simple Mentions out of 21. 11 Manufacturers participated.

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you are not confined to the limitations of your stock, but will be able to supply any goods desired. Frequently a resident of a town or city will return from a visit to a larger city, bringing back an attractive novelty or piece of jewelry that is greatly admired by her friends, who will probably want to obtain others like it. They will first call on the local jeweler and if he is not an up-to-date jeweler he will turn them away disappointed because he has not the articles in stock. If, however, he is a progressive dealer, he will examine the trade-mark on the article, identify the maker and send for a line on memorandum. He will tell his prospective customers that he has not the goods in stock just at present, but will have them in a few days. He will make a sale, and every sale counts. But more than this, he will agreeably surprise and please his patrons and will convince them that it is not necessary to go out-of-town to obtain the latest and best productions of the jeweler and silversmith.

"TRADE-MARKS OF THE JEWELRY AND KINDRED TRADES"

(Second Edition)

will enable the jeweler to identify the maker of any article embraced in the jewelry and kindred trades. It illustrates 4,000 marks and covers every branch of the trade. It also contains much interesting and valuable reading matter on the subject of trade-marks in general.

One jeweler, after having the book for a while, wrote: "This book has been invaluable to us upon many occasions. Like the cowboy's pistol, 'tis not required every day, but when needed it is wanted quite bad."

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INDISPENSABLE TO OPTICIANS.

a hinged or pivoted cover, the opening and closing of which fastens and unfastens the bracelet. The bracelet 2, Fig. 2, may be permanently attached at one end to the locket 3, the other end engaging the hook 5 on the opposite side, and being fastened thereto by the closing of the lid 7,

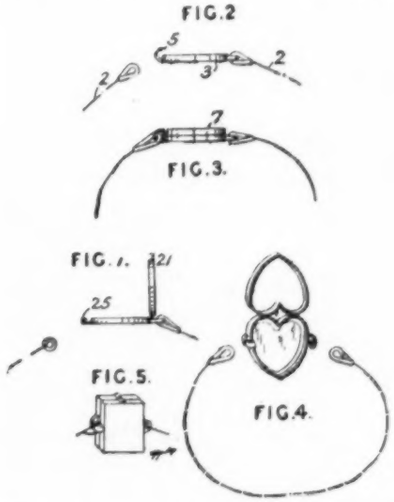

Fig. 3. In one modification, Fig. 4, hooks are placed on both sides of the locket, both ends of the bracelet being thus detachable; in a second, Fig. 5, the locket lid is pivoted; in a third, Fig. 7, a pin 21 on the lid enters a socket 25 attached to the locket, or vice versa. In a fourth modification, the attaching-loop and the hook shown in Fig. 2 are brought close together.

Complete specifications accepted June 7, 1906.

1905.

15,963. THIMBLE. NESBITT.

15,978 and **15,979.** TIME RECORDERS. DEY & DEY.

24,628. FOUNTAIN-PEN FILLER. LOCKWOOD.

25,646. STUD-SECURER. HAYNES.

1906.

2,986. CIGARETTE CASE. LAKE.

3,645. CANDLESTICK. FOSTER & SMITH.

8,065. FOUNTAIN-PEN. BAHR.

Applications filed May 28 to June 2, 1906.

12,382. SELF-OPENING UMBRELLA AND WALKING-STICK. ANDREW KLINGER, London.

12,396. CANDLE-HOLDER. FRANCIS BAUMER, London. Complete specification.

12,405. CLOCK-STRIKING MECHANISM. JAKOB KIENZLE, London. Complete specification.

12,588. FOUNTAIN-PEN. FRANCESCO CELLITTI, Manchester. Complete specification.

12,639. CANDLESTICK. C. J. H. LIGGINS, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

12,641. LINK CUFF HOLDER. W. M. ATTEWELL, London Road, Nottingham.

12,702. HAIR-PIN. HANS SUMMA, London. Complete specification.

12,745. SPOON. J. W. CUTHBERTSON, Lytham.

UNITED STATES PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED.

[Reported especially for THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY by R. W. Bishop, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.]

Issued June 25, 1889.

405,687. CUFF-HOLDER. G. B. ADAMS, Irvington, N. J.

405,712. UMBRELLA. G. A. KITTREDGE and W. P. KILBOURNE, Chicago.

405,783. SCARF-PIN. J. C. LEIBEL, Colorado Springs, Colo., assignor of one-half to D. Ashby, same place.

405,877. CUFF-HOLDER. N. D. DABOLL and J. L. FOLLETT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

405,886. BELT-LOOP. F. J. HERRICK, New Britain, Conn.

405,920. BUCKLE. D. L. SMITH, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to the Waterbury Buckle Co., same place.

405,925. NECKTIE-FASTENER. C. E. STUBBS, Fairfield, Ia.

405,962. SUSPENDER-BUCKLE. JOHN KENNEDY, Birmingham, assignor to the Osborne & Cheesman Co., Ansonia, Conn.

Design issued June 21, 1892, for 14 years.

21,834. RAZOR-HANDLE. J. R. TORREY, Worcester, Mass., assignor to the J. R. Torrey Co., same place.

Designs issued June 27, 1899, for 7 years.

31,064. WATCH-CHAIN AND NECKLACE. M. M. MIRABEAU, New York, assignor to Lissauer & Co., same place.

31,065. PIN. MARY J. SMITH, New York.

31,066. BUTTON-HOOK HANDLE. T. W. FOSTER, Providence, R. I.

31,067. BUTTON-HOOK HANDLE. W. H. SAART, Attleboro, Mass., assignor to the J. E. Blake Co., same place.

31,068. SPOON-HANDLE. F. G. HOLMES, Pawtucket, R. I., assignor to the Howard Sterling Co., Providence, R. I.

31,069. SPOON-HANDLE. W. C. CODMAN, Providence, R. I., assignor to the Gorham Mfg. Co., same place.

31,071. PAPER-WEIGHT. S. E. GREENWAY, Deloraine, Canada.

31,073. PENCIL-POINT PROTECTOR. EDWARD TODD, JR., New York.

Amendments to Trade-Mark Law Which Went Into Effect July 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The act for the amendment of the trade-mark laws will become operative July 1. Under its provisions it is amended so that the act reads:

That the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides or is located in any foreign country which, by treaty convention, or law affords similar provisions to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, only when needed to express colors not shown in the drawing, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of $10 and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

The second section provides that the Commissioner of Patents shall establish classes of merchandise for the purpose of trade-mark registration, and shall determine the particular description of goods described in each class. On a single application for registration of a trade-mark the trade-mark may be registered at the option of the applicant for any or all goods upon which the mark has actually been used comprised in a single class of merchandise, provided the particular description of goods be stated.

It is further provided that any owner of a trade-mark who shall have a manufacturing establishment within the territory of the United States shall be accorded, so far as the registration and protection of trade-marks used on the products of such establishment are concerned, the same rights and privileges that are accorded to owners of trade-marks living within the territory of the United States.

The following are the classifications of interest to the trade:

Class 2. Mineral raw materials.
Class 4. Abrasive and polishing materials.
Class 59. Horological instruments.
Class 61. Jewelry, solid and plated precious metal ware, and fine cutlery.
Class 64. Optical instruments.
Class 66. Objects of art and ornament.
Class 72. Merchandise not otherwise classified.

Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Watches and Kindred Lines Exported from New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The following were the exports of jewelry, silverware and optical goods, clocks, watches and kindred lines from the Port of New York for the week just ended:

Berlin: 1 package jewelers' sweepings, $200.

Bombay: 13 packages clocks, $406; 39 packages clocks, $525; 1 package watches, $102.

Bremen: 2 packages watches, $915; 1 package clocks, $107.

Brisbane: 4 packages plated ware, $136; 29 packages clocks, $799.

Buenos Ayres: 8 packages plated ware, $735; 1 package watches, $2,233; 3 packages clocks, $295.

Calcutta: 45 packages clocks, $1,552; 1 package watches, $270; 1 package jewelry, $166.

Callao: 2 packages jewelry, $130.

Colon: 2 packages watches, $140.

Genoa: 1 package jewelry, 500.

Glasgow: 52 packages clocks, $420.

Hamburg: 3 packages clocks, $456; 12 packages jewelry, $199; 5 packages optical goods, $856; 1 package optical goods, $180.

Havana: 63 packages clocks, $607; 2 packages plated ware, $145; 9 packages clocks, $212.

Havre: 3 packages optical goods, $10,400; 2 packages jewelry, $500.

Launceston: 10 packages plated ware, $643.

Liverpool: 1 package plated ware, $1,110; 1 package watches, $1,000; 1 package jewelry, $165; 3 packages plated ware, $441; 70 packages clocks, $1,901; 2 packages watches, $600; 2 packages jewelry, $1,021; 4 packages thermometers, $195.

London: 6 packages optical goods, $2,246; 37 packages watches, $6,457; 1 package jewelry, $185; 3 packages scopes and views, $527; 344 packages clocks, $3,912; 62 packages clocks, $1,692.

Manchester: 28 packages clocks, $189.

Melbourne: 87 packages plated ware, $5,899; 817 packages clocks, $11,253; 6 packages optical goods, $591; 7 packages scopes and views, $1,050; 11 packages watches, 1,390.

Rio de Janeiro: 67 packages clocks, $874; 1 package optical goods, $100.

Southampton: 1 package watches, $660.

Valparaiso: 1 package jewelry, $257; 16 packages clocks, $672; 4 packages plated ware, $309; 3 packages watches, $858.

Vera Cruz: 6 packages plated ware, $595.

A. E. Sipe, importer of diamonds, Buffalo, N. Y., takes great pride in devising new and novel advertising methods. He has attracted much local attention by his clever designs, the latest of which is well in line with his previous efforts. It is in the form of a match box for hanging on a wall, bearing these most pertinent inscriptions:

Rings That Make Matches.

If You Have the Girl, We
Have the Ring.

Get Busy!
Strike a Match and Buy Your Diamonds,
Watches and Jewelry at Our Store.

Mainspring Don'ts

Simple Hints for Those Who Handle Mainsprings

Don't fail to provide yourself with the best mainspring winder that can be obtained. See that the hooks on all arbors of the winders are no longer than the thickness of the thinnest spring, and thus avoid kinking, and therefore unnecessary breaking of mainsprings.

Don't use a mainspring that is too long, because it fills the barrel and prevents that part, or the mainwheel, from making the required number of revolutions, with the consequence that the watch will not run as it should after each winding.

Don't use a mainspring that is too strong, because it will set, increase the percentage of breakage and injure the watch.

Don't use a mainspring that is too wide, and be sure that the tip and brace do not extend beyond the limits of the cover and barrel.

Don't forget that a mainspring should not occupy more than one-third the diameter of the barrel, thus leaving two-thirds to be divided between the arbor and winding space, to enable the watch to run about thirty-six hours.

Don't expect a mainspring to be flat if you put it in the barrel with the fingers. This method usually injures the spring, gives it a cylindrical form, and thereby increases the friction in the barrel.

Don't bend the inner or outer end of the mainspring with flat-nosed plyers, but provide yourself with specially made round-nosed pliers which will give a circular form to these parts, prevent short bends, contract the inner coil, and thus secure a closer fit to the barrel arbor without injuring the spring.

Don't expect other than a properly fitted flat mainspring with rounded edges to produce the least friction in the barrel, allow the greatest amount of power to the train, and give the best results as to time, service, etc.

Don't expect a mainspring to always endure extreme changes in temperature, or electrical disturbances, or straightening at full length, or neglect from lack of cleaning and oiling.

Don't expect a watch that needs cleaning or other repairs to run satisfactorily by merely putting in a new mainspring.

Don't expect a mainspring to plough through too much dirt.

Waltham Watch Company

Waltham, Mass.

THE HOROLOGICAL REVIEW.

Some Key Watches Which Have Been Converted Into Stem Winders.

(Translated expressly for THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY from the *Deutsche Uhrmacher Zeitung.*)

EVEN a cursory glance at the key watches converted into stem winders, illustrated herewith, will make it evident that all the competitors for the prizes which were offered have made use of the rocking bar. In fact, if we have to select a winding mechanism as nearly universally applicable as possible for the conversion of key watches, it will be difficult to find one better adapted to the various types of the latter. Whether

FIG. 1.

the necessary space for the winding and set-hand wheels is found on the dial side or the reverse of the work; whether the barrel center is close to, or at a distance from, the winding arbor, the rocking bar can always be made of such a shape as to be easily adjustable to the existing arrangement. It would, however, be an error to conclude that recourse must always be had to the rocking bar in these conversions.

Every one who has had practical experience in this kind of work and with different kinds of watches, will be convinced that it will not do rigidly to adhere to one system. Where space and the situation of the barrel center allow, the result will be more quickly and better arrived at with a Bréguet winding device. Transformations of this kind have often been described, and if we select one or two of Mr. Verinda's conversions, we do so principally because they are representative of types of watches frequently met with, viz., an ordinary gentleman's cylinder watch and a lady's watch by Vacheron and Constantin.

With both watches, there being no seconds hand, it was possible to turn the work in the case so as to obtain a favorable position for the barrel core or collet. In the

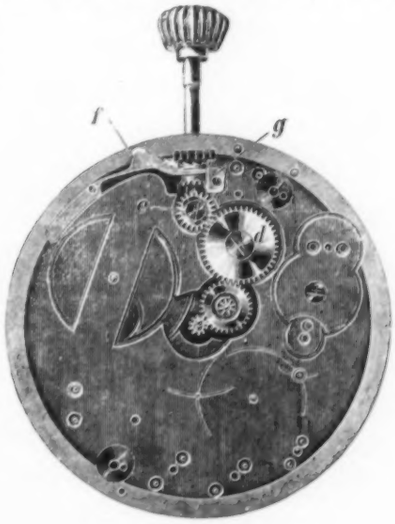

FIG. 2.

watch shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the plate on the dial side had to be provided with two recesses to receive the two set-hands wheels, d and e, and the curved slot for the click spring, f. The adjustment of these parts was still more easy with the Vacheron watch, because in this watch, as is known, the plate is recessed on the dial-plate side; accordingly Fig. 4, which shows the dial-plate side of this watch, scarcely allows it to be seen that a transformation has been made. To obviate a lateral movement of the spring, f, a small steel plate is inserted in a small cavity at g (Fig. 2), while a stop-screw, a', fulfils the same purpose in Fig. 4.

Let us now consider the arrangement of the winding wheels on the upper side of the work. In both watches the winding wheel, b, is placed between the bridges of the barrel and the center wheel (the two bridges are slightly recessed for this purpose), and kept in position by the steel plate, c. The latter is provided underneath with a projecting, turned boss, which serves as a pivot for the wheel, b. In the lady's watch this steel plate (c, in Fig. 3) covers the entire barrel bridge, as well as the large, flat winding wheel, a, which, therefore, needs no washer. In Fig. 1, a new click spring, d, is inserted; in the lady's watch the old click work has been retained.

Both these conversions are very simple and very good, but, as we have said before, this winding system can only be applied in special cases; as a rule, especially when, in order that the seconds-hand may be kept in the right place, the work must not be turned in the case or when the barrel lies too close to the new winding arbor which is to be inserted, the rocking bar mechanism must be used. This, for instance, is al-

FIG. 3.

ways the case with the well-known Vacheron watches. In the latter, the barrel is almost exactly under the crown, and it would be impossible to find room for the movable set-hands pinion without previously turning the work in the case.

A perfectly successful transformation of this kind is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It was designed and very neatly executed by H. Veringa, eldest son o fthe M. Veringa mentioned at the beginning of this article. As the action of this mechanism is made sufficiently clear in illustrations, we will merely make a few remarks on some details of the work.

To give a secure position to the winding wheel, a, the space between the barrel bridge and the rim of the case was filled by a suit-

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able steel bridge, k (Fig. 5), recessed underneath. It should be noticed that the click spring has been discarded. The steel bridge, therefore, immediately joins on to the barrel bridge. The wheel, b (Fig. 5) is mounted on the upper end, and the center wheel, d (Fig. 6) of the rocking bar on the lower (front) end of the arbor, c. The construction of this arbor was by no means an easy task; on the careful and scrupulously accurate manner in which this was done mainly

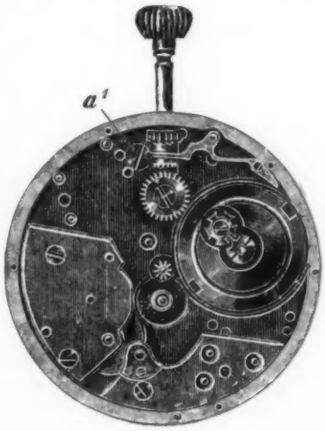

Fig. 4.

depends the durability and the value of the mechanism.

The click work is now on the dial side. To make room for the wheel, e, and the motion of the rocking-bar, the barrel cover was turned down a little and the stop-work dispensed with. This arrangement of the winding mechanism was intended to give a secure support to the barrel-core, also on the dial side; for this purpose, Mr. Veringa

Fig. 5.

applied the large, flat steel bridge, f (Fig. 6), in which runs the pivoted shoulder of the ratchet, e. The click spring, g, is supported laterally by this bridge. To connect the push piece of the set hands work and the rocking bar, w (Fig. 6), the steel lever, k_2, pivoted on the stop screw, i, is inserted.

Finally a specially unique conversion may be noticed. Although the idea on which the construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8 is based is an old one, its application to the conversion of key watches into stem winders may be regarded as one of the most recent novelties. As this arrangement may be unknown to many younger watchmakers, a few words of explanation may not be out of place.

The chief part of this mechanism consists of the rocking bar, a b (Fig. 7), having its center of motion at e and carrying the double-toothed wheel, e f. The outer teeth, e, of this wheel, have the usual epicycloidal form and engage with the wheel, h; the latter is fixed to an arbor, which carries the wheel, k, on the dial side (Fig. 8). The inner teeth, f, are pointed, like those of a ratchet wheel, and are geared with the ratchet, g, which is screwed on to the barrel core.

Both these ratchet teeth systems are cut somewhat conically; by this means the rocking bar is continually moved a little toward the barrel bridge during the winding. By this method of toothing, not only the reverse turning of the button, but also the construction of the inner teeth (which in this case had to be made by hand) are facilitated. The spring, d, which is filed out of one

Fig. 6

piece, like the rocking bar, keeps the two systems of ratchet teeth in gear.

This connection can only be broken by pressing the push-piece; the rocking bar, with the double-toothed wheel, e f, is then made to turn and the outer teeth engage with the pinion, i, fixed on the set-hands arbor. With the arrangement shown in the illustration, the push-piece had to be placed somewhat obliquely (see Figs. 7 and 8), so as to prevent any undue strain on the rocking bar, which is bent a little at b (Fig. 7), in order to give a proper surface for the push-piece to work upon. A small steel bridge is screwed in at l to receive the pivot of the winding arbor.

Although the drawbacks of the winding arrangement with inner teeth have long been known, and Mr. Veringa in applying it to the watches which we have described was principally actuated by the desire to produce something new, it must be confessed that when the watch is opened, the click work presents a most interesting appearance and works surprisingly well, and moreover, ensures a smooth winding, which is the essential feature sought.

Some Experiments Recently Made With a Seconds Pendulum.

(A paper read to members of the Municipal School of Technology by T. D. Wright.)

(Continued from issue of June 27.)

It would also appear reasonable to suppose that the density of the atmosphere would change similarly in each case when the temperature was raised, unless the

Fig. 7.

room, being more open to external barometric influence, maintained its density in spite of the higher temperature. It does not seem probable, and I am not well enough acquainted with this branch of physics to give a reliable opinion.

Only one other natural cause suggests itself to me. The case is heated by hot water, and although there is no leakage, the air in the case may be much more humid than that outside.

Fig. 8.

Some time after I had completed the experiments that caused me to contribute an article to the *Horological Journal* of July, 1904, on the behavior of watches in Southern Nigeria, and the curiously consistent gain on their rates of all the watches while in Africa, I was informed by the military officer conducting the survey, that at no time had those watches been any great distance above the sea level, that it was a

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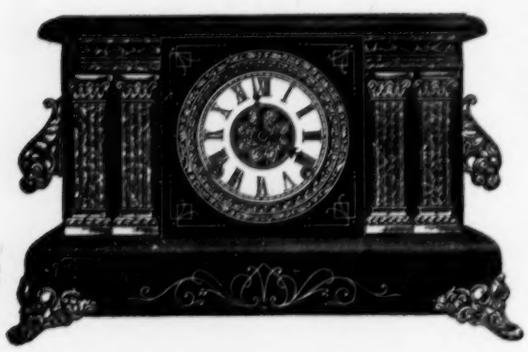

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place where very little barometric change occurred, and that for all practical purposes I might assume the pressure to have been constant. The only information I could obtain of any difference of climate that might have a bearing on the subject was that it was a very moist atmosphere, where one lived in a perennial vapor bath.

Does increased humidity decrease the resistance to the motion of a balance or pendulum through the atmosphere? If so, and if the alteration in the arc of my pendulum is solely due to this cause, a pendulum in a case heated by some dry method will not behave in the same way. Reid observed the same changes as I noticed, but he does not state how he obtained the higher temperatures, nor does he say he obtained them by artificial means at all.

Thirdly, the change that time has brought about in the expansion of the nickel steel. I believe this matter has been troubling Dr. Guillaume. My rod had undergone some lengthened process of annealing, but I understand from Mr. Baugh that a more elaborate system of "artificially ageing" the material is now found necessary. Can we be sure that any such system can permanently affect it? At what "artificial age" may we consider the material "grown up?" Longer processes of preparation may delay the inevitable, but no one dare yet say that any process will permanently cure the unfortunate tendency to change.

It is a matter that concerns us very closely. A large number of high class watches and chronometers have been made with "invar" balances and have obtained high positions in the official trials. Will these balances in the course of a year or two undergo the same sort of changes and prove to be under-compensated? Will they need readjusting for temperature every year or so until the superior expansion has dwindled so far that they fail to compensate at all? I trust not, but can any one be quite sure? The balances have been in use long enough for some evidence to be forthcoming.

Will the watches obtaining high marks for compensation two or three years ago obtain equally high marks now without subsequent adjustment for temperature errors? This question should be easily answered.

It is expected that within the course of a few months there will either be a new clock in the tower of the City Hall, Chester, Pa., or the one which is now there will be repaired. The matter is now in the hands of the Public Property Committee of City Councils and bids will be asked, both for repairs to the present clock and for a new clock for the tower. The present clock has been in service for the past 40 years. It was installed by Joseph Ladomus and he told the city solons that it would require about $125 to make the necessary repairs and then he could not guarantee that it would run for more than three or four years at the most. A new clock, he estimated, would cost about $500. Advertisements have been issued and proposals received for both repairs and a new clock, and it was believed they would be in readiness for the consideration of Councils at the meeting which was held on Monday evening, July 2.

The Little Things That Stop Watches.

(By Charles Peck, Ottumwa, Ia., before the recent convention of the Iowa Retail Jewelers' Association, in Des Moines, Ia.)

It is not the large objects which cause a watch to stop, that are hard to locate, but, rather, as the subject would indicate, the little things, which give watch repairers the most trouble. I will start from the barrel and work toward the escapement. Very often the stoppage of the watch may be due to mainsprings having a T end, which is so long that it extends both beyond the barrel and barrel cover, coming in contact with various parts of the movement as the barrel makes its revolution. We have all noticed, no doubt, the endeavor some genius of the craft has made to shorten a T end after the mainspring was in place; usually the barrel received most of the filing. A mainspring that is too narrow will in time either work up or down, leaving one of the T ends project through, while a mainspring which is too wide will be unable to uncoil properly, causing the watch to stop.

My attention was recently called to a barrel hook which had worked outward until it came in contact with the center pinion, completely stopping the watch. Some watches are caused to stop by the fact that the barrel arbor has no end shake. The barrel being out of upright, thus causing the barrel to drag at some particular place, is sometimes found to be the cause of stopping. A mainspring which has been wound in with the fingers instead of a mainspring winder will sometimes present the appearance of a funnel, causing great pressure on both bottom of barrel and cap, undue friction in uncoiling, great loss of power, and unsteady power.

Passing on to the center wheel, we may find some things which will cause the watch to stop. The center wheel may not be true in the flat or the center staff that projects through the bottom plate may be bent, in which case the minute hand will rub on the glass in one place and on the dial in another, causing friction and catching of the hands.

Passing on to the fourth wheel, we sometimes find too much end shake due to various causes. This will give the second hand quite a degree of play, causing it either to drag on the dial or project up far enough to come in contact with the other hands. We will occasionally find a train wheel which is out of round, destroying the proper depthing of wheel and pinion.

As we get to the escapement we can find a great many things which will cause the watch to stop. For instance, we take off the dial so we can observe the action of the escapement through the peep holes in the bottom plate. The escapement may seem to have plenty of lock while in full motion, but if we hold the balance and very slowly let the scape wheel drop, we may discover there is practically no lock at all and the safe appearance of the action, while the watch was in full motion, was due to the run on the pallet after the tooth had dropped. Now, if the guard pin is slightly back, giving great freedom between guard pin and roller, and through some jolt or jar the lever was slightly moved from the banking screw, the lock would not be sufficient to hold safely. The result would be the overbanking of the watch.

We sometimes find one escape wheel tooth slightly longer than the other. The watch will escape on all teeth except this one. If a watch is banked up very close, so it will just escape without any run to mention, it may sometimes stop on account of the banking screws being bent toward the lever instead of being turned by the thread. For instance, if there is just enough freedom between lever and banking screws for the watch to escape and the watch was turned over, there being excessive shake to the lever, the points of the banking screws being bent in toward the lever, it would stop the fork from having the latitude of motion which it had before, so the tooth of the escape wheel would not leave the pallet stone.

A roller jewel which is slightly loose, just firm enough to stay in place when the watch is in one position, will sometimes cause difficulty in discovering the cause of stopping.

A watch came under my notice the other day which was caused to stop in a peculiar manner. This movement was an 18 size lever set; the screw which held the lever in place was slightly loose, which caused the lever to raise up enough to allow the spring which holds the lever in place, when not in use, to come in contact with the minute wheel, which would carry this spring up as far as the yolk and stop the watch.

Oil under the minute wheel causes a loss of power, as this wheel is very hard to remove when there is oil between it and the plate. Another thing which is a great source of trouble is a shifting dial which will allow it to shift enough to rub on the bit of the second hand. Sometimes a dust band will drag on the barrel, causing the watch to stop.

Horological Notes.

A "GRANDFATHER'S clock," made in Boston, Mass., nearly 200 years ago and an heirloom in the family of Robert T. Murphy, of 82 Alexander St., has been sent by Mr. Murphy to a niece as a wedding present. The clock is over seven feet high and is one of the best specimens of its kind in existence.

W. E. Howard has discontinued business at Chatham, N. Y., and purchased a store in Philmont, in the same State.

It frequently happens, especially during long tours that automobilists are troubled with accumulation of fine dust and grit that find their way in some manner to the working parts of their watches, says an exchange. A good way to avoid this annoyance is to open the front case of the watch and with a match, cut chisel-shaped at one end, apply a thin coat of vaseline all about the seat of the case where the lid fits. When this is done treat the back lid of the case in the same manner. Only a small quantity of vaseline is required, just enough to make an unbroken film of it all the way round, and it will make the watch dustproof at these points. At the end of a month or six weeks open the cases and you will be surprised at the amount of dirt that has collected at the edges of the case. This removed, the treatment as outlined above can be repeated.

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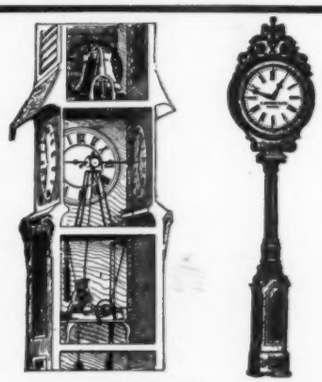

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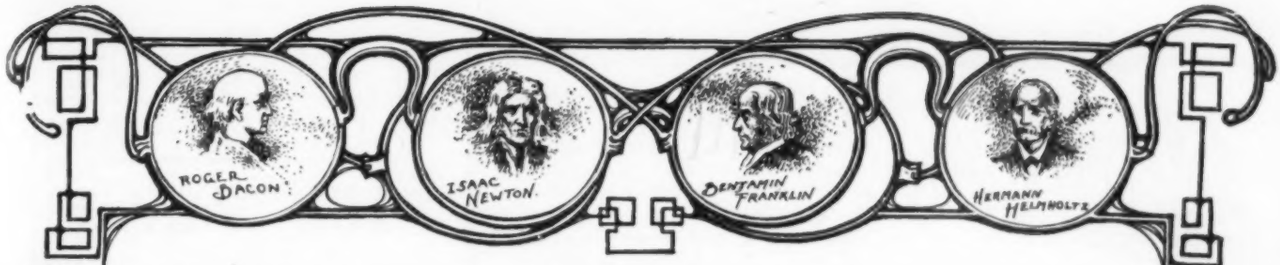

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Myopia.

MYOPIA, according to its nature, may be very dangerous or merely inconvenient. If of the progressive type it constitutes the worst form of ametropia; if fixed, it causes blurred distant vision, but no asthenopic effects, and presents a number of advantages for close work. The myope, for instance, will be able to read, or perform other close work, for hours without the slightest sign of fatigue appearing; if he be highly myopic he sees with his naked eye as well as many emmetropes or hypermetropes would see with an average power microscope. This apparent magnification perceived by a myopic eye, is due to the size of its retinal image, which is much larger than in emmetropic or hypermetropic eyes on account of the necessary nearness of the eye to the object, and of the dioptric power of the refractive media.

A trustworthy rule for regulating the correction of myopia has never been established. That is, there is still doubt as to whether we should give myopic cases the full or a partial correction. There is also doubt as to the real cause of progressive myopia. Some believe that it is hereditary, the sufferer having inherited a weak sclerotic coat, which is unable to withstand ordinary intraocular pressure and which, therefore, keeps stretching, causing an increase in the length of the eyeball, with the accompanying myopia. Others claim that an unusually wide pupillary distance often causes progressive myopia because of the insufficiency of the converging power that would naturally accompany a wide pupillary separation.

If there be any truth in the theory that a lack of converging power causes myopia to progress, optometrists will have given a boon to mankind (that part of it, at any rate, which is myopic), in the perfection to which they are carrying prismatic exercises for the ocular muscle. Thus, if lack of converging power be a cause of progressive myopia, the proper exercise of the internal recti will, by developing them, produce the necessary converging power and eliminate, thereby, the danger from increasing ametropia.

It is not safe to assume, however, that developing the interni would in itself suffice to check the myopia; it would be necessary to wear the minus correction, not only while exercising the muscles, but at all times.

The query at once arises, how shall we correct myopic cases—shall we give full or partial corrections? It is generally conceded that there is no universal rule, as even in cases where conditions seem precisely similar one patient will stand full and the other only partial correction. Others claim that the higher cases should be fully corrected, while the lower cases should be advised to get along as well as possible without glasses.

One thing seems settled, namely, that should any myopic astigmatism exist in connection with the myopia, both should be fully corrected if the patient can possibly tolerate it.

If the effort at converging causes an increase in myopia, it is no less certain that by means of a concave lens the far-point is made to recede, in which case there is less convergence called for, and less chance, therefore, of the myopia increasing through this cause.

The writer's practice is to give as full a correction as tolerable in all cases for distance rise, but in high cases, above 6.00 dioptries, to order a weaker correction for reading use if deemed necessary. The older the patient the more apt is this weaker reading lens to be needed. For reading a —3.00 D. is usually deducted from the distance, unless presbyopia is present, in which case 1.00 D. more, in addition to the 3.00 D., is deducted for reading from the full distance correction.

In a case where the patient is over 40 years of age, has never worn distance correction, and whose error is less than 1.00 D., it is safe to give no distance correction. In younger cases, if you are sure it is real myopia, it seems wisest to correct any and all errors.

Optical Notes and Briefs

Cross & McCullough, Fargo, N. Dak., will soon start the manufacture of optical goods in Crookston, Minn.

E. E. Thomas, representing the Milwaukee Optical Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., was a visitor in Omaha, Nebr., during the past week.

Frank Dalton and wife, superintendent of the Columbian Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., paid the branch in Denver, Colo., a visit recently.

A correspondent informs us that John Wimmer, of Indianapolis, Ind., has improved the Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The new form, instead of being cemented, is welded so as to make it practically solid, with none of the disadvantages of the old form of solid bifocal. It is claimed that the new lens is absolutely achromatic, and is the only one with but two curves that possesses all these advantages.

Squint.

SPEAKING editorially in the *Ophthalmic Record*, Francis Valk states that the treatment of squint by oculists stands to-day where it did 20 or 30 years ago. That is, that the surgical treatment for squint is the same to-day as it was formerly by reason of the fact that all surgical procedures seem to be based on the principle that the case presents certain deviations of the optic axes, and an operation is advised merely for the purpose of correcting this deviation, regardless of the visual acuity, the rotation of the eyes in the field of vision, and the presence of acquired or congenital amblyopia.

To illustrate, it is still advised in a case of squint to perform tenotomy on one of the internal recti, and should this fail to give parallelism, then to cut the internal rectus of the other eye and so on indefinitely until the optic axes become parallel, with or without binocular vision as may happen. Then if an over-correction is produced, why just operate again and put it back. Valk sums up as follows: That every case of convergent or divergent squint must be studied from the standpoint of what may be the conditions of that particular case, and no operation performed until those points are settled. He does not think every case of squint must be subjected to operation, but that the visual acuity, the prospect of obtaining binocular vision, the field of vision and the mobility of the eyes, the degree of squint, and the age of the patient must be considered in all their bearings on the case, and then suitable operative procedure may be advanced with much greater prospect of securing that most desirable condition, true binocular vision and fixation.

It is edifying to optometrists to note that operative treatment in cases of squint is gradually falling into disuse and that such cases are being more successfully dealt with by means of lenses and prisms.

Of course with the passing away of tenotomy, passes one of the choice methods of oculists for extracting high fees, but there are a sufficient number of scrupulous men in the profession, it is to be hoped, to set a pace wherein the patient's welfare will come before the doctor's fee, and surely far too many ocular muscles are made useless by this wholesale operation idea now in vogue. The best results are at best only temporary in most cases, because to cut a muscle, nerves must necessarily be cut, which means that though all may seem well at first, the muscle so cut will in the course of a few years show signs of paralysis, and this

It's the Little Things that count.

The dainty little things that appeal at once to the casual observer. If it's useful, as well as ornamental, so much the better. Here is a LITTLE THING, so very useful and so pretty in design and finish, that you have but to show one to make a sale, and it yields a BIG PROFIT. It is called

The Automatic Eye-Glass Holder

Can be used as well for a Pencil Holder. It is made in Enamel, Gold, Silver and Rolled Plate, in a variety of artistic designs. We fully guarantee every Holder. We mean it, and will replace any Holder that fails to satisfy. Samples sent upon request. Send for catalogue.

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Also Makers of the Leading Line of Thimbles.

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The Warner and Swasey Prism Binocular

Now is the time to push the sale of these instruments. Write us at once for prices and discounts.

2-inch Prism Terrestrial Telescope.

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"PERFECTION"

The diamond pointed lens drill that has proven itself, beyond question, the best lens drill on the market is patented. Made in three qualities and sizes.

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in ENGRAVING and EXPERT WATCH WORK.
Take a Post-Graduate Course.
RIES & ARMSTRONG, Macon, Ga.

Expert WATCH and Chronometer REPAIRING
FOR THE TRADE.
When others fail you we guarantee satisfaction. A trial will convince. Prices very reasonable.
List will be sent on request.
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A Useful and Artistic Conceit in
SILVER DEPOSIT ON GLASS
that contributes greatly to the appearance of any dresser
MADE IN A VARIETY OF HIGHLY ARTISTIC DESIGNS
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THE NEW EYEGLASS HOLDER

Practical Simple Safe Secure

Positively prevents loss of Glasses from Hook. The feature of this Hook is a "Hump" engaged by a "Loop," making a secure connection.

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WATCHES OF PRECISION. WATCHES DEMAGNETIZED.

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Manufacturers and Importers of

Superior, Plain and Complicated Watches.

Sole Agents for

CHAS. H. MEYLAN.

SMALL WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

12 SIZE MOVEMENTS.

Brassus, Switzerland 21 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

12 SIZE SPLITS.

Optical Department.

means the same squint or worse, and only a spoiled muscle left with which to combat it.

Some remarks made by Dr. H. F. Hansell tend to throw light upon this subject, wherein he admits that above 75 per cent. of the cases of functional internal squint is due to uncorrected hyperopia, and in a proportion of these cases, if seen early in life, the squint may be cured by the rest to the ciliary muscle obtained by wearing the proper hyperopic correction.

This being the case, the advocates of unlimited tenotomy will find it rather difficult to reconcile their practices to true scientific facts and optometrists may feel justified in warning any cases of squint with which they may come in contact, to insist on having less dangerous methods employed and proven useless, before submitting to operative treatment.

A New Invisible Bifocal and the Old.

IT is reported that an improved form of invisible bifocal lens is about to be placed upon the market. Perhaps the form of invisible bifocal best known at present is that made under the Borsch patent and termed the "Kryptok." This lens consists of three parts, cemented together with Canada balsam; there is no ridge, as the segment is a lens of a higher refractive index, set between the two larger pieces. It is claimed, however, that a recent improvement made in these lenses will make them well-nigh perfect in many respects.

There is also the invisible bifocal called the "Kantseum," which, it is claimed, is ground by an entirely new process. Cement is used, but only over the area covered by the segment, whereas in the "Kryptok" the entire lens area, both "distance" and "near" is covered with cement. Third is the "Bisight," claimed to be the only invisible bifocal ground in one piece, and with the upper and lower each perfectly centered.

The new invisible form will have no cement, and will consist of only two pieces of glass. Not being a one piece bifocal, it has none of the bad features found in the usual form of "solid" bifocal, and not being a "cement" bifocal another disagreeable feature is also eliminated.

It consists of a disc or segment of high-refracting flint glass set into the main lens of crown glass, and secured so as to become, virtually, a part thereof. It has the smooth and uniform surface of the single focus lens.

Many improvements along the line of invisible bifocals may be naturally looked for, inasmuch as bifocals are coming into much more general use. A belief was prevalent that bifocals were not good for the eyes, but this is not so and the public is learning the truth rapidly. But while you may convince a patron that the bifocal is not injurious to sight you cannot convince him (or, more particularly, her) that the regular visible form is not unsightly. Again, as bifocals are properly associated with advanced years, ladies do not care to wear them and thereby advertise the fact that they are past the 40th year. E. L. R.

Thus, both pride and utility call for invisible bifocals and in view of the vast strides made in the last few years, one might almost say months, it is safe to predict that this form of lens is destined to be brought to a high state of perfection. It will behoove optometrists to keep "up-to-date," in the strictest sense of the term, on the subject of invisible bifocals. R. Y. U.

Anatomy of the Nervous System.

(Lecture recently delivered before the Rochester Optical Society by DR. RALPH H. WILLIAMS.)

(*Continued from issue of June 20.*)

THE secretory nerves are those which cause secretion in the glands to which they are distributed, such as the salivary glands, pancreas, gastric, sweat glands, etc.

Trophia nerves, which accompany every nerve trunk in the body, control the nutrition of the part which they supply.

The function of nerves has been studied by a system of section and stimulation. Divide a nerve at both its central and peripheral end, if it be a motor nerve, stimulation of the central end will cause no result, whereas stimulation of the distant end will result in the usual muscle contractions governed by that nerve. If a sensory nerve be severed and the distant end be stimulated nothing will ensue, but if the central end be stimulated there will result pain, referred to the termination of that nerve and perhaps the normal reflex muscular action that would be brought about by the stimulation of that nerve. It is in the same manner that the other varieties of afferent nerves have been discovered.

Another aid in studying nerve paths and tracts is degeneration. When a nerve is severed it immediately begins to degenerate on the side away from the center or cell from which it originated. No matter how far the end of a nerve may be from the cell from which it originated, it still receives its nourishment to a considerable degree from that source and, if separated from it, will die and degenerate. Thus when a nerve is cut, both the brain and spinal cord remaining healthy, the peripheral end of the nerve loses its function at once and within two or three days degeneration of the distant portion of the nerve begins to progress. It does not begin to disintegrate at one end, but it commences simultaneously in all portions of the nerve at one time. Fatty degeneration of the nerve ensues.

Such a nerve will become regenerated; it is practically a new nerve, however, and is of slow development. It will require four weeks after it has been severed before it will begin to grow out again. The process is not complete and sensation will not be restored to the part affected for a period of about three months. This process can be materially hastened in the case of large nerves by the surgeon's suturing them together. It seems to make it easier for the new nerve to follow out along the path of the old one.

Nerves are spoken of as irritable. This is not in an abnormal sense at all, for a nerve must possess a certain irritability to maintain its function and any increase or diminution of that irritability will cause pathological changes in the parts affected. This irritability is controlled by two things. First, by the continuity of the nerve, that is, the absence of any mechanical interference with the passage of impulses along the nerve, and second, by its nutrition.

There is one important fact which should be brought out and which is so outrageously ignored in the general consideration and treatment of diseases. The first effect of a diminution in the nutrition of the nerve or its center is to increase the irritability of that nerve, thereby increasing the activity of its function. The logical method of restoring such nerve tissue to its normal activity would be to endeavor to restore its normal nutrition, either by restorative remedies or by such means as will improve the blood supply to the affected point. Only the ignorant would use depressing measures. And yet we see it indulged in about us every day.

A slight interference with the nourishment of a nerve center or group of centers will, as stated, first cause an increase in its irritability, or a periodical increase in its irritability. For instance, there are many forms of neuralgic headaches, due solely to the fact that the center of the nerve involved is not being properly supplied with blood. The violence of the headache is often accompanied by a reflex muscular effort on the part of nature to restore the normal circulation. If left alone it will usually succeed, though it may leave conditions which may make a recurrence possible. The logical thing to do in a case of that kind is to restore the normal circulation, or nutrition, and yet the usual method employed to secure relief is either to resort to a nerve sedative which will temporarily paralyze the nerve so that it will no longer be capable of conducting painful impressions or by the use of a cardiac depressant, such as phenacetine acetanilid and the like which so far reduces the amount of blood to the nerve that its irritability is entirely destroyed or at least benumbed.

The actual form that the transmission of a nervous impulse by a nerve takes may come up in your mind and require a little explanation. So far as can be learned by the most delicate instruments there is no change of form or of temperature in a nerve while in action. When not in action it is non-electrical, but when in action a wave of negative electricity passes over the nerve at the same rate as the nerve impulse. This can be readily measured. A nervous impulse is not electrical, however. It is much slower than electricity, infinitely slower. In man it is estimated that a nervous impulse only travels about 105 feet per second.

In order to give you some impression of the method of the transmission of a nerve impulse to and from the brain we will take up some of the tracts of the brain showing the direction in which they transmit impulses and their relationship to the rest of the nervous structures. I will first show you a diagrammatic illustration of the course of nerve fibres. You will bear in mind the point made regarding sensory and motor nerve when dealing with the anatomy. Remember the motor nerves pass downward through the anterior columns of the cord while the sensory nerves pass upward in the posterior columns. This is a general division which will be further explained later.

(*To be continued.*)

That this department shall prove mutually beneficial to our readers, it is desirable that the members of the trade generally communicate with THE JEWELERS' CIRCULAR-WEEKLY regarding any advantageous device or plan which they are utilizing in connection with their business.

A "Realistic" Window Display.

(Continued from issue of June 27.)

SOME readers of THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY will question the adaptability of the jeweler's stock to stage realism. Already the writer has stolen a few advance steps within that province by suggesting the display of the watch chain on actual vests (see issue April 18), but a slight straining of the thinking faculty will show that most, if not all, the details of the jewelers' equipment are amenable to this extension.

Suppose we take as an example a ring display. It is not necessary that a ring should be attached to the center of a piece of white cardboard because we have always seen them so accommodated. Rings were not born that way.

A REALISTIC RING DISPLAY.

Rings are built to adorn the fingers, toes, ankles, wrists, etc. Then why should they not be displayed that way in your show window? Being designed for such purposes they display their charms more entrancingly on the human member for which they are formed. And the above mentioned parts of the "human form divine" are by no means impossible of imitation. The wigmaker exposes the product of his skill on a waxen image of a human face; so does the milliner. And the human face is by far the most difficult portion of God's work represented in the genus homo.

The man's and woman's hand is easy to counterfeit in wax, plaster, papier-mâche and numerous other plastic materials. A dozen or so of such casts with rings attached to them (if necessary several on one finger), will set off the design and the gems far better than a piece of white cardboard. Wax is very soft and easily injured and scratched in passing a ring over it. But if the size of the fingers be such that the rings fit loose on adjusting they can be wedged tight with cotton batting from the under, unseen side and thereby display no visible looseness of fit. Other harder substances, such as plaster, can have a wax coating, if the question of coat is to enter into consideration.

To differentiate substantially between the male and female digits the former should lean toward the spatulate and the latter be strongly exemplifying the tapering "idealistic" of palmistry science, with almond-shaped nails.

So much for the "realistic" setting. If it is desired to maintain the entire window space in ring display, some ring history or interesting facts can be interspersed among the casts. A beautiful centerpiece for a ring display would be a replica of the Franklin Pierce ring, presented to the President of that name in 1852 by the citizens of California, especially interesting while the earthquake disaster is still within recent memory. This ring is in our museum. It weighs a pound and is probably the most characteristic ring in the history of American gold and silver smithing. It is a signet with engraved illustrations of Cabinet history. The arms of the State, surmounted by banner and stars of U. S. A. in gold, form a lid which, when lifted, displays in nine compartments specimens of ores native to California. A picture of this masterpiece is to be found on page 43 of "History and Poetry of Finger Rings," published in 1855 by Redfield, 110 Nassau St., this city. The larger public libraries would probably produce a copy if you inquire.

A few cards similar to the following would add interest to the ring window:

> Ring Ornaments
> Date Back to the Time When Woman Got Vain and Man Conceited.
> Nearer Adam's Day Than Ours.

> Among Ancient Hindoos, Persians, Egyptians, a Ring Denoted Eternity.
> A Seamless Metal Ring Eternal Bondage.

> The Ancient Roman Wedding Ring Was of Iron and Meant Slavery of Wife.
> Have Customs Changed Any?

One or two European "Gimmel" rings should figure in this display. If not quickly available they are easily made, being but two loose interlinked plain gold bands. A card might read:

> "Gimmel" Rings.
> A Love Token (Troth).
> His Finger in One, Her's in the Other.
> "Yoked" Together.

Display a few spiral serpent and plain rings with this card alongside:

> Spiral Band Rings
> Date Back to the Ancient Saxons.

Add a few serpent rings with tail in mouth to this card: :

> This Design Derived From Egypt's Priests.
> Some Found in Temple of Phtha.
> They Represented the Recurring Years, and Soon Became Popular.

Put a ring broken into two parts into the display and a card reading:

> Old Betrothal Custom.
> Two Lovers Break a Ring in Two,
> Each Retains a Part.

Another card might read:

> Which Finger?
> First the Greek and Romans Made the Fourth the Ring Finger.
> Pliny Says: "Gauls and Romans Wore Ring on Middle Finger."
> Ancient Egyptian Ladies Used Left Hand, and Most Rings Figured on Third Finger.

Have some mourning rings in your window:

> An Ancient Custom.
> "Memorial" or "Mortuary" Rings Were Bequeathed by Will.

And one more card, which, properly backed up by a few attractive exhibits, should be conducive to sales:

> The "Posy" Ring (Posie) Dates Back to the 16th Century.
> "About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
> That she did give me; whose posy was
> * * * *
> Love me and leave me not."
> —*"Merchant of Venice," Act 5, Scene III.*
>
> "Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"
> —*"Hamlet," Act 3, Scene II.*
>
> "You are full of pretty answers. Have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths' wives and conn'd them out of rings?"
> —*"As You Like It," Act. 3, Scene II*

And right alongside this with an assortment of engagement rings have the subjoined posy list, or better or more, as you get them.

Have a small card stating that you will engrave any of these or other mottoes inside engagement rings free of charge. It may and should bring you the numerous customers your industry and energy in get-

Storekeeping Department.

ting the window display together so richly deserves.

Old "Posy" or Engagement Ring Mottoes.

"The gift is small, but love is all."
"In God and thee my joy shall be."
"Let not absence banish love."
"Let us love, like turtle dove."
"God did decree this unitie."
"I have obtained whom God ordained."
"Virtue passeth riches."
"United hartes death only partes."
"The love is true that I O U."
"God thought fitt this knott to knitt."
"True love is the bond of peace."

Displays of this character affect passers-by rather psychologically by putting the mind in a mood to buy—which mood is often momentary and impulsive. The trick is to catch the prospective buyer while he is in the mood. C. W. C.

[THE END.]

The Advertising Value of the Jeweler's Show Window.

(Paper read at the recent convention in Des Moines of the Iowa Retail Jewelers' Association, by L. E. SMITH, member of the executive committee, Oskaloosa, Ia.)

MY subject, "The Advertising Value of the Jeweler's Show Window," is a broad subject, and worthy of much time and thought. I have had ample opportunity to note the effect of window work on the part of the retail trade, and the result, generally speaking, justifies the belief that the window when properly used is one of the most profitable of the several known advertising mediums.

The window is the eye of the store. You form your opinion of man very largely from the expression of his eye. The customer forms his judgment of a merchant very largely from the appearance of his window. The window itself, as you know, is nothing more or less than the outside sign of a store's interior. When goods are artistically grouped they unconsciously impress the passer-by that the store stock throughout is carefully selected.

The first essential of a window is freshness. The well-dressed window is the window that is always fresh. The finest suit of clothes in the world won't make a man look very well if he has worn them night and day for four or five days, and the best planned window decoration loses its effect after the dust has begun to settle on the goods and the glass gets a little dim. There is no fixed moment at which you can say that a window decoration has begun to lose its effectiveness any more than there is a definite moment when you can say that the rose has begun to fade. The deterioration is as gradual as it is certain.

The way to be on the safe side is to give the window a fresh dressing at regular intervals, whether it seems to need it or not. Every new window displays its advertising value. The window is so much space that we have to pay for, whether we use it to the best advantage or not. It is said a good window dresser can make the window pay the rent of the whole store.

When seasonable goods are shown in their proper seasons, it equally impresses people that the store behind the window is filled with new and seasonable goods, and it will afford suggestions to the wavering public. Between seasons it will act as a temptation. Human nature is weak, and people want what they see.

Make the window tell the news of your store. We could not afford to get out a daily newspaper telling about the progress of our business and the changes in our stock, but we can get this matter before the public just as effectively because our window display can show real things and has a great advantage over print which can only tell about things.

But don't crowd your window. It is a poor place for the storage of merchandise which is not usually improved by strong sunshine or exposure to dust. Moreover, crowding the window makes too many things to be handled, and adds to the temptation to postpone rearrangement.

Most important of all, the window well arranged with a few articles commands attention and gives the passing crowd something to stop and look at when that same space crowded with a variety of objects is passed unnoticed.

Aside from that fundamental work, however, the window can be used effectively as a direct seller of goods and many houses employ it for that purpose. Direct sales are made by displaying certain lines or companion pieces with window cards quoting price and brief text matter. Displays of that order, particularly in the case of stores on main business streets, almost invariably attract attention and, if the goods and prices are right, attract trade as well.

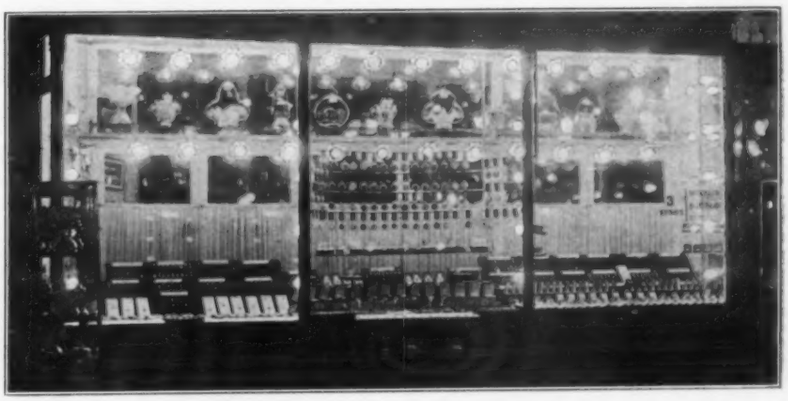
The window also is a splendid help to newspaper and similar advertising, and will confirm the printed statement. We have positive proof of the great "Advertising Value of the Jeweler's Show Window" in the inducements offered by the large manufacturers in the sums of money donated as prizes and expended on window fixtures with which you are all familiar.

It takes study and it takes time to arrange artistic displays but artistic displays are effective and pay. The time devoted in accomplishing such results can safely be considered as well spent.

A Brilliantly Lighted Show Window.

ONE of the best-lighted show windows to be seen in any of the jewelry stores in Brooklyn, N. Y., is that of M. M. Freund, 725 Broadway; at least, that is the way it seemed to a reporter of THE CIRCULAR-WEEKLY, who recently visited the store just after the lights were turned on at night. There is also an expert's word to the same effect, for in a recent issue of the *Brooklyn Edison* is an article on the subject sustaining a tribute to the attractiveness of Mr. Freund's window.

Surely the electrical experts know when a window is well lighted, and this is what they say of Mr. Freund's display: "He has a most beautifully, lavishly-lighted store. He has more brilliancy to the square inch than two average stores, and he finds it profitable. Mr. Freund's establishment is located in one of the busiest parts of Broadway. It's a very small store, and being in juxtaposition with much larger establishments, might have remained insignificant and have been lost in the shuffle, but it isn't. It stands out at night with a bright persistance, like a diamond in a silver setting, and that brightness attracts trade and brings the small store customers."



ILLUMINATED SHOW WINDOW OF M. M. FREUND, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The writer adds that Mr. Freund believes that money expended in a striking illumination is an investment, not an expense. He turns on his electric lights at night earlier than most stores. He does not turn them on in instalments, but flashes them all at once.

The lighting is both direct and reflected. The ceiling over the show window is studded with rows of bulbs, and there are similar rows ,down the sides and at the back. Along the bottom, close to the street, is another row, placed like the footlights on a stage. Vertical rows of lights are placed on the window frames.

F. W. Bromberg, Birmingham, Ala., has filed a bill for injunction and a suit for damages against the Eugenotto Construction Co., engaged in the erection of the 15-story Brown-Marx building, because, he alleges, that company has reduced, by about 18 inches each way, the floor space which was leased to him. Mr. Bromberg claims that he has expended $5,500 in purchasing fixtures which will not fit, on account of the reduction of the space for which they were intended.

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SHARP—TRUE—UNIFORM —PERFECTLY TEMPERED

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Gold and Silver Chaser.

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[Answers are also solicited from our readers to the questions published on this page.]

QUESTION No. 1599.—**Photos on Watch Dials.**—*Will you kindly give us in detail the process of reproducing photos on watch dials and watch case cups?* *P. T.*

ANSWER:—Photographs can be reproduced on watch cases just as easily as the transfer pictures which children reproduce on lamp shades, etc. The photographs are printed on collodion paper, which, after having been dipped in luke warm water, is applied to the case or dial and pressed on evenly, with the picture side against the object which is to receive the impression. It is necessary, first, to apply a gelatine solution to the dial or watch cap, in order to secure good adhesion. After the collodion photo is fastened by gently rubbing the back. Allow it to dry, then soak the covered object in water. This loosens the paper and leaves the picture adhering to the dial. The photo may be colored and then protected by a good varnish.

QUESTION No. 1600.—**Mercurial Pendulum.**—*In setting up a regulator with a mercurial pendulum we understand there is some way to prepare it so that the mercury will remain bright instead of turning dull. Could you tell us what we could do to avoid this?* *G. & H. Co.*

ANSWER:—In filling the glass jar of a mercurial pendulum you need a long funnel which reaches to the bottom of the jar. This funnel is made of foolscap writing paper, having a very fine hole at the lower end, not much larger than a pinhole. Through this funnel the mercury must be filtered. It will come out clean and without air bubbles, and the local impurities will be retained in the funnel.

QUESTION No. 1601.—**Broken Porcelain Vase.**—*I have a large Japanese porcelain vase with broken top. I want to cut off the broken top and leave a clean cut edge. What is the best and easiest way to do it? What metal can I use in hard soldering brass so that the joint will not show?* *B. M. M.*

ANSWER:—The broken part of a porcelain vase may be cut off smoothly by a disk of tinsmith tin, the edge of which is charged with corundum or diamond powder, and which is revolving with its edge in water for the purpose of keeping its edge clean. Brass may be hard soldered with spelter or brass containing more zinc than the brass to be soldered; the latter is called high brass, while the better quality of brass is called low brass.

QUESTION No. 1602.—**Cement for Marble.**—*I have a marble clock which has a piece broken from the base. Kindly give me directions for making a suitable cement for the above?* *C. M.*

ANSWER:—A cement suitable for marble is made by using 12 parts of Portland cement, six parts of slacked lime, six parts of fine sand and one part of infusorial earth, worked into a thick paste with sodium silicate. The cement is to be applied cold, and the fractures or surfaces are closely fitted together. It will harden in 24 hours, and the cemented place will be stronger than the rest of the marble, it being impossible to break it at that point.

The Enameling of Jewelry.

By CECIL H. SHERMAN.

(Copyright, 1906, by The Jewelers' Circular Publishing Co.)

(Continued from issue of June 27.)

SINCE glass is made by melting silica and mixing with it readily fusible material, oxide of lead (litharge), borax, potash, etc., the way to make it flow more easily is to add more of these materials. To five ounces of powdered glass add two ounces of litharge and one-half once of borax (powdered) and one-half ounce of nitrate of potash; mix very thoroughly and place in a sand crucible so large that the powdered mixture will only fill it half full; cover with a lid or any inverted crucible and place in a furnace that will generate enough heat to melt the same quantity of pure copper; heat it until the mass is molten and has stopped boiling or bubbling. Then pour on an iron slab or in an iron ladle. When cool grind a piece of it and try it in the manner described for testing enamels. It is a pretty good plan to try two or three colors with it and to fire over an alcohol lamp or bunsen burner flame.

If this flux flows or melts at about the same heat as enamels which you have found satisfactory, all is well; if it is too hard make another lot, decreasing the amount of glass until you have just what you want; if too soft, that is, will not stand the pickle test, add more glass to the formula. But should you find that when you make the enamel flow at the desired degree of heat it will not stand pickle, then the quality of your glass is not good enough, and a new kind will have to be used. One enamel maker of my acquaintance was so disgusted with the general run of glass that he studied glass making and was soon able to make his colors direct from powdered flints. The result was an improvement in his colors as well as the satisfaction of being pretty sure of producing the color which he started out to make.

The colors are produced by the oxides of metals. Black oxide of cobalt will make blue; a very small amount will produce a dark blue, but for some reason if an extra dark transparent effect is desired one must add a little black oxide of copper. Black oxide of iron will sometimes make a dark blue very transparent.

Black oxide of copper, which you can make yourself by heating pure copper to a red heat and grinding the black scale formed on the surface, colors glass a light bluish green and is often used in the form of nitrate of copper, which will color opaque enamel a pretty baby blue or light turquois.

Red oxide of copper, it is said, will make fine red enamel, but the color which I obtained was always green. Manganese, the black oxide, will produce reddish purple; combined with red oxide of iron it will make a brown; permanganate of potash with cobalt gives a fine purple.

In using any of the salts of metals with large quantities of oxide, the proportion of glass must be increased, because all the oxides of metal are fluxes and tend to soften enamels. Yellow oxide of uranium will produce yellow in transparent enamel and cream color in opaque.

Glass of antimony acts similar to uranium, but is not as strong a color.

Oxide of chromium is an especially strong color and a little seems to go a long ways. Used in the form of oxide it has a tendency to make enamel hard, but if bichromate of potash be used this is overcome to a certain extent. It colors opaque enamel a very light pea green, and transparent a yellowish green. When mixed with black oxide of copper in the proper proportions a very fine grass green is produced.

Gold is used for making red, and because of this fact red commands an extra high price, but the fact of the matter is that the cost of making a very good red is not as great as is that of black.

White arsenic will make a good white, which can be used as a base for opaque colors. Take five ounces of powdered glass, one and one-half ounces of lead, one-half an ounce each of borax and nitrate of potash and add three-fourths of an ounce of white arsenic. Mix well and melt as in the case of transparent enamel, testing it in fusible and pickle; increase the amount of arsenic for opacity, and about one-half of what will make white will make an opal. The making of opaque yellow is a difficult process at which very few makers are a success. The old-time recipe, which can be found in most any encyclopedia, will, if the directions are followed, make a fine color.

In making enamels start first on a transparent flux, and then get some oxide of cobalt (black), oxide of copper (black), black oxide of manganese, yellow oxide of uranium, green oxide of chromium, red oxide of iron, black oxide of iron, nitrate of copper, permanganate of potash, glass of antimony and 15 grains of chloride of gold. Make a pot of flux colored with a small quantity of each oxide, mark down in a book the proportions used, and number the formula; have a box for the enamel with a corresponding number. When you have at least a dozen colors, make a test of them on silver and oxide; by keeping track of your results you will soon be able to make any color which you want, or at least a good assortment.

(To be continued.)

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The Origin of English Bone Porcelain.

(ARTHUR VEEL ROSE, in the *American Pottery Gazette.*)

THE somewhat complex question, "When did bone porcelain first come into general use, and by whom was it first introduced?" is frequently asked, not only by amateurs, but by collectors and connoiseurs alike. It is generally acknowledged that bone porcelain existed as long ago as 1760, and this is evidenced by Sprimont's introduction of bone-ash into the body of Chelsea porcelain, but no factory was making it commercially in any quantity until the year 1800. In that year Josiah Spode II., who succeeded his father, the founder of the old Spode factory, perfected a new porcelain body which was composed of china clay, china stone or feldspar, and bone-ash which was obtained from calcined bones. This porcelain surpassed in quality of paste, translucency and brilliancy of glaze anything hitherto attempted.

This same body is used to-day by practically every English porcelain manufacturer, and is known as "English bone china," or porcelain, in contradistinction to "true" or hard porcelain, such as the Chinese, French or German product. William Burton, F. C. S., in his recent valuable work, "A History and Description of English Porcelain," in referring to this typical body of English porcelain, says:

"This paste may be taken as consisting of 6 parts of bone ash, 4 parts of china stone (petuntse or feldspar), and 3½ parts of china clay (kaolin) finely ground and mixed. So far as composition goes, it is to all intents and purposes the body of "true porcelain" with a large proportion of added bone ash. Here, however, all resemblance to true porcelain ends. The pieces are first fired to a temperature of about 1,200 to 1,250 degrees C., at which temperature they become beautifully white and translucent. The glaze, which is also of the same type as the glaze of hard porcelain, consists essentially of petuntse or feldspar, and china clay, but rendered more easily fusible by the addition of boracic acid, alkalies and oxide of lead, is subsequently fired on the biscuit body at a lower temperature."

To sum up this portion of the subject we may tabulate the materials and methods of the three main species of porcelain thus:

True porcelain (Chinese, Dresden, Bristol, etc.).—Body, or paste, petuntse and kaolin. Glaze: petuntse, sometimes softened by addition of lime. Body and glaze fired at one operation, so that the glaze receives the fiercest heat given.

Glassy or fritted porcelain (St. Cloud, Vieux Sèvres, Bow and Chelsea).—Body, or paste: Largely glass or frit, with a small proportion of white clay. Glaze: A very fusible glass made from red lead, nitre, sand, etc. The first operation was the preparation of the glass or frit. Some of the later English frits were not very glassy, and contained bone ash. The body was fired to what is known as the "biscuit" condition, and the glaze was fired subsequently at a lower temperature.

English bone porcelain (practically all English factories of the 19th century).—Body, or paste: Bone ash, china stone, china clay. Glaze: China stone and china clay, with boracic acid, alkalies and lead oxide. The body is fired first to what is known as the "biscuit" condition, and the glaze is fired subsequently at a lower temperature.

It will be evident that from such differences of material and treatment there must be equally striking differences in the appearance and qualities of the different kinds of porcelain.

Josiah Spode met with such commercial success, owing partly to the fact that this new method of manufacture was considerably less costly than the old, and, in addition, the quality was greatly improved, not only in the whiteness and translucency of the paste, but also in the lusciousness of the glaze, that his competitors were compelled to adopt his methods, and Worcester, Derby, Coalport and all the later porcelain manufacturers began making "bone porcelain," which is the typical English porcelain of to-day.

Large Amount of Silver Used in the Arts.

THE heavy demand for silver in India and in the Orient generally is having, with other influences, a marked effect on its price. There has been an advance in the price of silver of 20 cents in three years. This advance is expected to continue, and it will have a good effect on the trade in Eastern markets by increasing the purchasing power of the money now used in the Orient. In the first four months of the current year Great Britain exported to India $30,000,000 worth of silver.

The use of silver in the arts is rapidly increasing, it being estimated that fully 50,000,000 ounces are consumed in that way annually. The United States and Mexico combined yield more than 82 per cent. of the world's output of silver, and they both derive a large advantage from its increase in price.

W. T. Peters, Eureka, Kans., was married June 27.

How Newark Stands First in the Manufacture of Fine Jewelry.

(From *New Jersey Commerce and Finance.*)

THE jewelry industry in the State of New Jersey is confined exclusively to the city of Newark and nearly 100 classified industries within the State, compiled according to the total amount of capital invested, it ranks not far from the top of the list. Jewelry makers have recently closed a year of unequaled prosperity, and at present are feeling no respite in the demand for their product. Orders are coming to manufacturers from all parts of the country and keeping factories running on full time. Compared with other years, when business usually lagged at this season of the year, it gives evidence of remarkable activity, and manufacturers feel confident the fruits of this year's work will give ample evidence of the country's growth in wealth.

The jewelry business is a barometer of the whole business of the country. Jewelry is a luxury, pure and simple. It is the first business to feel depression, and the last to revive after depression. It is the general business public who indulge their taste for dainty and costly articles of this manufacture, the majority of whom cannot afford to do so under any but the most favorable conditions. The mild Winter past was regarded as propitious for a large Spring trade, and with the receipt of a large number of orders since the holidays many factories have had as much as they can do.

FIRST JEWELRY FACTORY.

The first jewelry factory was established in Newark in the year 1830 by Taylor & Baldwin, who manufactured fine gold jewelry. A few years later the firm name was changed to Baldwin & Co. Thomas G. Brown was a member of this firm, which was later changed to his name and afterward to Thomas G. Brown & Sons.

While there are many other cities in the United States that manufactured jewelry long before this city, Newark has outstripped them all in the manufactured product of fine jewelry.

The city has acquired a high reputation for the production of fine jewelry and is without a rival in this respect. The product of the factories of New York City is probably its nearest approach, but it does not equal that of Newark. For many years the industry was of large proportions in Philadelphia, but it has not grown so rapidly as here.

The goods made in Newark have been the standard of excellence in all lines of fine jewelry, and the products of the city's

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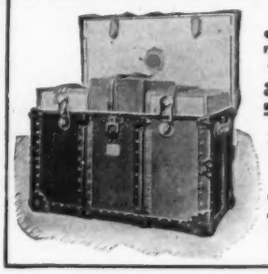

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ABOUT 100 JEWELRY CONCERNS.

There are about 90 to 100 jewelry establishments in the city and every article known to the jewelry trade is made by them. The method of manufacture in recent years has been revolutionized by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the use of which has given Newark its wonderful lead in the business of jewelry manufacturing in so comparatively short a time. The finest goods, however, are had-made throughout and cannot be produced in any other way. The regular lines of jewelry, such as rings, brooches, lockets, etc., are made in presses especially designed for this purpose, and are afterward finished by hand.

The only product that compares favorably with that of Newark in artistic work is that of France, but the goods manufactured in that country are much more costly. A great deal of jewelry is also manufactured in Germany, but they have never been able to turn out the high grade of goods manufactured either here or in France.

It is estimated that the selling value of the output of high-grade jewelry in this city for last year was in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, an increase of about 15 per cent. over the previous year. Manufacturers would have been well pleased had the business proved equal to that of 1904, but it greatly exceeded their expectations. The factories vary greatly in size, and employ in the aggregate about 3,000 persons, more than 20 per cent. of whom are women.

The total capital invested in this industry in 1902 was almost $4,000,000. In 1903 it was over $4,500,000, and in 1904 it had grown to over $6,500,000. The cost value of stock used in 1902 was just over the $4,000,000 mark; in 1903 it was $4,248,360 and in 1904 it reached $4,363,270.

The selling value at manufactory of goods made in 1902 amounted to a trifle over $8,000,000; in 1903 it was $8,378,649; in 1904 it totaled $8,676,987, and in 1905 it is estimated to have been $10,000,000. The total amount paid in wages was $1,672,917 in 1902, $1,753,002 in 1903 and $1,689,932 in 1904.

Closely allied to the jewelry trade is that of the silversmith, and some of the largest factories in the city are engaged in both trades. In fact, large quantities of high-grade silverware are manufactured here, most of which is distributed without having the stamp of the maker.

The majority of the manufactories are large, and employ a number of operatives, ranging from 10 to several hundred to the establishment.

None but the best of material is used by the factories in the manufacture or their products, the greater portion of which consists of goods of 10, 14 and 18 karat gold. Manufacturers are working in the standard of values all the time. The larger concerns buy their gold from the Government in gold bricks weighing about 20 pounds and costing from $5,000 to $6,000, dependent upon the exact weight. The Government will not sell less than $5,000 worth at one time.

The majority of the smaller jewelers buy their gold through local banks, several of whom keep a supply on hand for them all the time, and to whom as broker they pay a small commission.

Sterling silver is used exclusively in the manufacture of solid silverware. This is bought by the silversmiths in bars and is melted down and rolled to the required thickness. Some of it is also bought through brokers, but this is usually in small quantities. The local refineries also sell both gold and silver to the jewelry trade in small quantities.

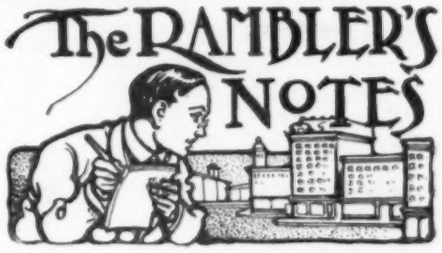
Considerable of the product that is now being made is for the purpose of having stock on hand when the busiest season arrives. There are, of course, changes in style and fashion taking place constantly in the trade, and the question of design is the problem for all the leading houses in the trade. The American public is exceedingly fickle in its taste, and new designs for gold work frequently have to be decided upon from European and American patterns. To guard against loss in this respect as much as possible the larger manufacturers employ expert designers at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

All the precious and semi-precious stones are used by the manufacturers in making jewelry. This was one of the features of the season just closed, and in consequence of the large demand from all sources for this character of product the prices of many of the precious stones have advanced considerably. While these advances are in many cases attributed to the growing scarcity of stones, it is due mainly to the increasing demand which has prevailed for them for several years.

QUANTITIES OF DIAMONDS EMPLOYED.

Diamonds are employed in great quantities either separately or in combination with other stones. There seems to be much craving for stones with color, and every stone that can be cut into pretty shapes or that has brilliancy or strength or delicacy of color is being employed. This demand is not only a craze, but is widespread, and lapidaries are kept busy in order to provide the supply required by the jewelry manufacturers. There has also been a heavy call for sapphires, amethysts, garnets and aquamarines. The demand for all of these has been of the richest designs, finest materials and the best workmanship.

The bulk of the product is consumed in the United States, and there is comparatively little in gold jewelry exported by Newark manufacturers. In the majority of cases goods are sold by the manufacturers directly to the retail trade, and the larger concerns have a force of salesmen traveling all year. The character of the goods is too fine to admit of placing them in the hands of middlemen for disposition. The largest trade perhaps is through the west and in the south, and through these sections immense quantities of goods are distributed.



HANDSOME EFFECTS IN DOMESTIC POTTERY

CRYSTALLINE glazes on a porcelain body, from the Clifton Art Pottery Co., Newark, N. J., are being shown in the salesrooms of W. H. Dunn & Co., 54 Murray St., New York, and are quite generally admired. Many pleasing effects are produced in variations of the glazes. The Patina line, resembling antique wares, is proving especially popular. An excellent collection of pottery which Mr. Dunn has received from the same works includes vases, bowls, jugs and other articles finished in robin's egg blue. There is also a fine collection of jardinieres, which come in graceful shapes and ornamented with figures and designs in relief. Quite a large variety of pottery bases for lamps are shown. W. H. Dunn, of this company, was formerly New York representative of the J. B. Owens Pottery Co., Zanesville, O. Since establishing his present business he has taken the selling agency of a number of companies, including the Clifton Art Pottery Co., Newark, N. J.; J. J. Niland & Co., Meriden, Conn.; Burgun Decorating Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Colonial Co., East Liverpool, O.; Cartwright Bros. Co., East Liverpool, O.; Cook Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J.; Excelsior Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J.; A. Radford Pottery Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Ransbottom Bros., Roseville, O.; General Mfg. & Supply Co., Trenton, N. J.

NEW LAMP SHADES AND ELECTROLIERS.

SAMPLES of new lamp shades and electroliers have recently been received in the New York salesrooms of the Pairpoint Coporation, 38 Murray St. There is an increasing variety in shapes and decorations in floral, leaded and mosaic designs, and buyers will find many attractive designs. The company has been operating its glass cutting works and its decorating plant full time, and expects to continue this activity all through the Summer. The orders that have been arriving preclude the idea of a dull spell, which is not unusual at this time of the year. For some weeks the company has been advertising in New York for glass cutters and decorators for the purpose of strengthening its force with experienced men.

THE RAMBLER.

T. Gumlich, 18 years old, and C. W. Wilson, 17 years old, were sentenced by Judge Gainer in Sioux City, Ia., a short time ago, to six and five months, respectively, in the penitentiary at Anamosa, for breaking and entering the store of A. F. Rockwell, 4th St., Sioux City. When taken into custody the accused had in their possession 36 watches and cases and a number of chains.

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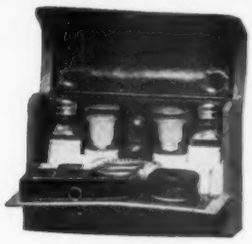
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